The New-York Times.

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FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers Pioneer and St. Mary.

GENERAL BANKS' VISIT TO VICKSBURGH.

His Interview with General Grant.

A Visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

AFFAIRS ON THE RIVER.

The steamship *St. Mary*, from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., arrived here yesterday.

She brings no mail and only a few stray papers, in which we find no news.

Among her passengers are some 200 sick and wounded soldiers.

Arrived at New-Orleans Aug. 6, ship *R. C. Winthrop*, New-York; barks *Waltham*, do.; *Ibis*, do.; *Cornet* and *Elenwood*, Philadelphia; *Lillius*, Boston; schooner *Zanonia*, Philadelphia.

Below New-Orleans Aug. 6, barks *Texas*, *New-York* and *Delius*, Boston.

The steamer *Pioneer*, from New-Orleans on the 3d inst., has also arrived. She brings 164 wounded and discharged soldiers.

She brings no news, except the arrival there of the schooners *Excelsior* and *D. Escilla*, prizes respectively to the gunboats *Itasca* and *Antonia*.

Arrived at New-Orleans 1st inst., ship *Old Dominion*, from Boston.

Business in New-Orleans was then rather dull, but it wore a better aspect than it has done for some weeks past, owing to the opening of the Mississippi River. The general health of the city is good, and the mortality is far smaller than it has been for some time back.

The steamer *Continental* arrived at New-Orleans on the 3d, direct from St. Louis, with two barges in tow, and a cargo of oats, hay, etc., for the Commissary Department. The *Continental* received on board, at Vicksburgh, some 600 Confederate prisoners, sick and wounded, who are destined for Mobile.

A few of the Confederate prisoners remain at Vicksburgh, they being so badly wounded and sick that the surgeons deemed it imprudent to remove them at present. On the trip down from Vicksburgh nine of the prisoners died, and were buried on shore.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Vicksburgh—Condition of the City—Its General Appearance—An Interesting Relic—Maj.-Gen. Grant—Fired Into—State of New-Orleans—A Visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip—The Fortifications—Hospitals—Release of Prisoners—Affairs in the Neighborhood—The St. Mary—The Mississippi River.

From Our Special Correspondent.

New-Orleans, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

VICKSBURGH.

I presume you will have received, long before this reaches you, the letter I sent with a postscript dated from Vicksburgh Aug. 1, and giving a full description of our delightful and memorable trip from New-Orleans to that city, on board the *Crescent*, and in company with Gen. Banks and a very distinguished party.

As the mail-boat was leaving, and I had no time to do more than herald our arrival at Vicksburgh, I must take up my narrative at that point.

As soon as we arrived there, Capt. R. T. Dunham, A. D. C. of Gen. Banks' Staff, accompanied by Capt. A. G. Bowles, of Gov. Shepley's Staff, went ashore to communicate the tidings of our arrival to Gen. Grant; and it was not long before we saw the latter come on board to greet his gallant coadjutor.

After remaining some time on board they went ashore, accompanied by the large crowd of Generals, officers and civilians—of whom I sent you a list before—and saddled horses having been bountifully supplied by the exertions of Col. Riggin, of Gen. Grant's Staff, each one mounted his charger and was off to view the fortifications.

The sun was so intensely hot—far more so than anything I had ever before felt even in this climate,—that I was not enabled to see as much of these works as I should otherwise have done. Your correspondents there had, however, already given you ample accounts of everything pertaining to it; and I was not inclined to gratify my curiosity further, at the almost certain risk of being sunstruck. I, therefore, rode just far enough to have a general idea of the enemy's works and the magnificent approaches we had made to render their fall inevitable. The latter were, of course, much altered from what they had been; trenches having been filled up, and works destroyed that, however useful to us in attacking, would be worse than useless to us, now masters of the position.

I could not help being struck by the great similarity the whole arrangement bore to Port Hudson; indeed it was nothing but Port Hudson over again, only an enlarged edition. There were the same rebel lines of armed bluffs toward the river,—the same "unaconda" line of our approaches, gradually tightening round them, from their extreme right to extreme left, the same complete isolation from all succor and supplies, by land or water, and the same resistless alternative to the doomed enemy, of dying by starvation or waiting for a final assault that they could have no possible means of withstanding. I heard a Confederate officer say at Vicksburgh, while speaking of Gen. Grant's engineering works: "We thought our works good until we saw yours, and then we felt ashamed of the comparison."

Having seen the "elephant," and in addition, the two "lions" of the Mississippi River, I returned early to the hospitable shelter of the *Crescent*, where, on looking accidentally into a mirror, I almost mistook my own face for an underdone beefsteak. It is really astonishing how our men withstand such exposure to this climate, and yet they do. A Confederate surgeon in Vicksburgh assured me that they do so far better than their own soldiers! He says he is often puzzled to understand the phenomena of our men suffering less disease and mortality from exposure than the Confederates, and can only account for it on the supposition that ours are better clad, fed, and attended to generally. From this account, the infernal prayers which have arisen from many a church in New-Orleans, that Yellow Jack would make his appearance, might, if answered, prove—like chickens and curses—to come home to roost among their own soldiers first.

At Vicksburgh we were left by a small portion of our company, who were going North; among them Col. Gooding, returning for a short leave of absence, after four years of active service, and on many a hard-fought field; Capt. Woodruff, Chief Commissary of Gen. Banks' Staff, on duty; Capt. Dwight, Col. Markland, Government Mail Agent, with his lady, and Mr. Richardson, the well-known broker of New-York, who kindly took charge of my dispatches to you, and promised to "put them through" as fast as steam and locomotives would permit.

STATE OF VICKSBURGH.

This place has so recently fallen, and everything has, for the present, to bend so entirely to a military *régime*, that it is, of course, too soon to look for anything like a revival of commerce. Vicksburgh is, in fact, nothing but a vast encampment. But elements of a commercial revival are already being sown within it. Steamboats are already coming down, almost daily, bringing fresh Northern papers—a sight they had not witnessed for a year before; postal communications were put in active operation by Col. Markland, before the place had been many hours in our possession; and—though last, not least—I see the enterprising Adams Express Company has already opened an office there, and flung out its huge Union flag right across the street. Mr. J. A. Wentz is the agent here, and I understand that Mr. A. Blake, their indefatigable New-Orleans agent, has already established an office in Natchez, Port Hudson, Donaldsonville and Baton Rouge. The facilities afforded to our army by this agency is almost incalculable; and Adams Express Company seems to be now recognized as one of the indispensable pioneering instruments of American civilization.

APPEARANCE OF THE CITY.

In spite of all the graphic descriptions your correspondents had given of the city, I confess I was little prepared for the extraordinary appearance it presented. The eye could scarcely turn in any direction, without meeting proofs of the terrible bombardment, in houses torn to pieces—ruined and crumbling walls threatening the passers by—edifices with every pane of glass shattered and whole windows blown out—streets so plowed up in every direction that, added to their natural horrible steepness, it seemed as if to go up some of them the pedestrian would require the fly-like proficiency of walking upon a ceiling—and cannon balls and pieces of shell so profusely scattered about that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that they obstructed one at almost every step. How the inhabitants could have withstood months of such existence is beyond conception. I have been with *besiegers*, but the life of the *besieged* in such places as Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, is what I think no human being can conceive but those who endured it.

But the most singular feature in the place was, unquestionably, that which many correspondents have already described. I mean the temporary shelters or residences which the affrighted inhabitants made out of the high banks, and capable of holding from one to a dozen persons. In some of these, I was told, whole families used to hide—preferring to be there instead of in their cellars, not knowing how soon a shot might send the walls of their houses tumbling about their ears.

Some of the specimens of this spontaneous architecture—a rude imitation of the caves of Ellora and Elephanta, on a *very* small and fragile scale—were really quite ingenious and amusing. As if to beguile the heavy hours and make fun even out of their troubles, some artistic hands had traced over the openings—made in shape of Gothic arches—deep indentations and projections that gave the idea of label molds, and which, when seen in long successions, had an exceedingly picturesque effect.

GRANT AND BANKS.

Some time after our party had all returned on board, Gen. Grant paid us a second visit, this time accompanied by his son, a smart little fellow of apparently only five or six years of age, who rode his pretty pony to the admiration of everybody. The two Generals sat below for a long time conversing together; and, considering the immense triumphs they had unitedly achieved, and the momentous, indeed, world-wide, issues now devolving upon their administration,—no one could look at the two heroes together without feeling that they formed a tableau of really historic interest. When—since the surrender of Lord Cornwallis—has anything occurred in American history at all to equal in importance the surrender of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and the consequent reopening up of the Mississippi River to the commerce of the world?

RETURN TO NEW-ORLEANS.

Shortly after Gen. Grant's departure—at about 7½ P. M.—the *Crescent* set off again on her trip homewards. We arrived at Port Hudson the next day, Sunday, the 2d, at about 11 o'clock A. M., when Gen. Banks went ashore and remained about an hour. We made no other stoppages whatever, but continued gliding along our swift course till we reached New-Orleans, at 11 o'clock the same night, all intensely delighted with our trip, and ready to bet Secessionists to any amount, not only that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson were "ours," but also that Uncle Sam had undisputed sway of the river all the way from here to Vicksburgh.

FIRED INTO.

By the way—since I find the local papers have made some mention of the fact, I may as well tell you, what I otherwise might not have thought necessary even to allude to, that in going up the river we were reported to have been fired into. It was on Friday, the 31st, about 10 o'clock at night, a short distance above Natchez, and while passing Dick Taylor's plantation.

There were such conflicting opinions about this little event, that, although on board myself, I really know hardly anything about it. I was seated below with Gen. Weitzel and Mr. Hills, the editor of the New-Orleans *Era*, discussing the affairs of the nation and things in general, when somebody put his head at the gangway above us and said: "The guerrillas are firing at us!" But "old birds are not to be caught with chaff," and as joking had been pretty much in vogue ever since we left New-Orleans, we puffed our cigars very unconcernedly, while Gen. Weitzel went on telling us "how fields were won."

Presently the cry was repeated, and then, thinking there might be "something in it," the General rose and we followed him on deck, where Gen. Banks already was with all the other Generals and officers.

We three had not heard a shot—none were repeated from the shore after we got on deck—and on inquiring of those who *did* hear firing, I could not get them to agree nearer than from two to six musket shots; and the next morning there was not the remotest symptom of any marks about the vessel. Now, whether there were murderous guerrillas or merely darkeys shooting coon and possum in the woods—(just the time, by the way, being a fine moonlight night)—I have no means of judging. If the former, however, we thought it best to let them know we were not quite asleep, and sent two replies from a howitzer we had on board.

I really should not have thought this incident worth mentioning, if it were not more than likely that it will be coming to you, some day, from Richmond as a "great Confederate victory;" or if the correspondents here of Secesh New-York papers would not be sure of making it a test to prove that the rebels are in undisputed possession of the entire river.

STATE OF NEW-ORLEANS.

I find the secesh people here, at my return, even more gloomy and desponding than when I first saw them after the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson. Cool, solemn reflection has taken the place of the skeptical, semi-defiant air with which they first received the astounding news. The same men who, a short while ago, were cautioning me in friendly whispers that I was "on the wrong side of the fence," that I should "see one of these days," &c., now come meekly about me, (thinking, perhaps, that I am in possession of State secrets they are not,) and ask my opinion as to how soon I think trade is going to open, what prospects they would have, &c., &c. Of course, to all this I have nothing to say beyond the advice that they had better, while there is time, follow the example of sensible rats, and leave the sinking ship of rebellion.

I tell you the recent turn of affairs is changing the mind of the Southern people more rapidly than you imagine, or than the Copperheads would like to confess. The other day one of the most bitter Northern Secessionists of my acquaintance said to me, with a confidential tap on the shoulder: "After all, John, if we could only see this country restored to peace and prosperity, what do *we* care about Jeff. Davis and his niggers?"

"What other doctrine have I been preaching to you for the last two years?" I replied.

He laughed, as one self-convicted at last; and we went to celebrate his conversion in a glass of lemonade, with something to counteract the ice. Depend upon it that however the *leaders* and few privileged slave-owners may be driven to persist, out of sheer despair, the deluded *people* are shrewdly putting to themselves the pertinent question: "What do *we* care about Jeff. Davis and his niggers?" The Copperheads know well enough that rebel courage—like Bob Acres'—is oozing out of the palms of their hands; the *Mobile* and other Southern papers prove it in their croakings about showing the "white feather;" and therefore don't be surprised if rebel sympathizers in the North and in Europe make this the *very time* for putting in their best blows, as delay will probably find them arrayed against good and prudent people everywhere—both North and South.

A Visit to Forts Jackson and St. Philip.

On Board Transport Suffolk,
From Fort Jackson to New-Orleans,
Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

The irregular and spasmodic way in which vessels leave this for New-York,—sometimes none in a week, then two or three together,—has detained my letter longer than I expected, and enabled me to add a pleasing postcript.

Understanding that the Commander-in-Chief was about to pay a visit of inspection to these celebrated strongholds. I availed myself of the opportunity kindly afforded to accompany him.

Last night—Wednesday, the 5th,—at 11 o'clock, we arrived on board the *Suffolk*, Capt. Bukup, at the foot of Canal-st., and in half an hour afterward started down the river.

The distinguished party consisted of Maj.-Gen. N. P. Banks, Maj.-Gen. W. B. Franklin, Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone, Chief of Gen. Banks' Staff; Brig.-Gen. W. H. Emory, commander of defences of New-Orleans; Brig.-Gen. Godfrey Weitzel, Brig.-Gen. J. Bowen, Provost-Marshal-General of the Gulf Department; Brig.-Gen. R. Arnold, Chief of Artillery; Maj. D. C. Houston, Chief of Engineers; Capt. Miller, Mayor of New-Orleans; Capt. R. T. Dunham, A. D. C. of Gen. Banks' Staff; Capt. Franklin, A. D. C, of Gen. Franklin's Staff; Capt. Bulkley, Chief of Telegraphic Department; Lieut. Loring, A. D. C. of Gen. Emory's Staff.

It will be seen that Gen. Banks does not permit himself to remain long in one place, but is ever on the move to see, with the "master's eye," that the enormous charge committed to his care is in proper working order.

We arrived at the forts very early this morning, and after they had wakened up the echoes of the river with the usual Major-General's salute of 13 guns, we all went ashore, after an early breakfast, to inspect the works at about 7½ o'clock.

Forts Jackson and St. Philip and their heroic reduction have been so often and fully described, that it is unnecessary to do so now. Places of such historic memories will, however, be interesting long after there is not one brick remaining upon another. As it stands now, it is of most intense interest to the visitor, especially one as fortunate as I was to go over every portion of it in such company, and hear Gen. Weitzel, by whom many portions were built, describe how the attack was made, and how and where the land forces were to have stormed in the event of the fleet not succeeding.

The forts are, in some places, exhibiting marks of age, the ground having settled and made some fissures in the walls, but altogether we found them in most admirable order—the walks all beautifully clean, the soldiers well drilled, and the parapets bristling with huge cannon, in such positions and numbers that it would not be safe for any enemy to reattempt our feat of running the gauntlet past them.

The most curious features pointed out to me were the immense holes which our heavy 13-inch shells had knocked clean through the thick earth and thicker brick casemated arches underneath. I had read of these terrible missiles, but never before had such ocular proof of their amazing power. I noticed four or five of these places in Fort Jackson, and at St. Philip a shell had knocked a hole, five or six feet in diameter, through a depth of earth and solid brick arch at least ten feet thick! Col. Henry Rust, Jr., of the Thirteenth Maine, is in command of the post, but, as he is at present at New-Orleans, upon court-martial duty, Major A. Grover, of the same regiment, was in command at the time, and showed us about everywhere with marked politeness.

From the forts, Gen. Banks and the whole party visited the hospital, under the charge of Dr. J. M. Bates, of the Thirteenth Maine, and found them most delightfully clean, airy and agreeable. On remarking how few there were in the hospital, I was surprised to hear from the doctor that—excepting trivial cases of chill and fever, that last only a day or two—his sick list shows, on an average, only 5 *per cent.* Considering that this was in the month of August, and in Fort Jackson, (which, until we got possession, was considered almost uninhabitable, for its unhealthiness,) it certainly speaks well for the sanitary measures of those now in command, and goes to prove that disease can be banished, or at least curtailed, by proper care, in almost any climate.

RELEASE OF PRISONERS.

But the most delightful and impressive part of the day's proceedings was our visit to the prisoners in the fort; Gen. Banks having very appropriately selected this day—one of national thanksgiving and rejoicing—for setting free some of those who were in confinement. It was really affecting, as some of these poor fellows were brought out, trembling and fairly broken in spirit, to confront Gen. Banks, who, as well as Gen. Bowen, the Provost-Marshal, spoke to them with the utmost kindness. Some of them had been there since the time of Gen. Butler, and on the prison record against their names was found the entry, "Cause unknown." Gen. Banks liberated twenty-one on this occasion—eighteen at Fort Jackson, and three (the last remaining ones) at St. Philip. The poor men seemed delighted, some eager to rejoin the army, and all of them, no doubt, feeling this day to be really, to them, one of "thanksgiving."

From Fort Jackson we crossed over to Fort St. Philip, where we in like manner visited the fortifications, hospital and prisons, and found everything in equal order and efficiency. After staying a short time, in which we were hospitably entertained, the *Suffolk* took our delighted party back to New-Orleans, where we arrived at 6 P. M.

AFFAIRS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD.

Everything remains perfectly quiet in the Lafourche district, and other places in which the rebels were recently supposed to be collecting in strength. Our forces are taking it very coolly for the present, knowing that the enemy have far more desire to study their own safety than to be molesting us; and feeling certain, also, not only that the whole country from here to Brashear City is safely in our possession, but that the whole Attakapas region, all the way to Alexandria, is ours just whenever we choose to go and reoccupy it. The fact is, that it is to us just now nothing but a "squeezed lemon," about which we take little trouble while there is fruit, so far more fresh and juicy, requiring our pressure.

I learn from Col. Harai Robinson, (promoted recently from Major,) of the First Louisiana cavalry, that there are about 180 guerrillas still skulking about the bayous of the Lafourche, but these are, doubtless, the remnants of the pack, who would only be too glad to get away or be caught, as they will be very soon. All these fellows want is to get to their quiet homes, from which they were reluctantly forced, and let Jeff. Davis & Co. go to Hanover.

New-Orleans, Thursday Evening, Aug. 6.

The *St. Mary's* has just arrived from Baton Rouge, with a large number of sick and convalescent nine-months' men, bound to New-York. As she leaves early to-morrow morning, I send this by her, in hopes that she will arrive before the *Locust*, which leaves on Saturday, or the *Evening Star*, which goes on Sunday.

This depletion of nine-months' men is great, but their place is being rapidly supplied by the vigorous enlistment of the *Corps d'Afrique*, which goes bravely on. I shall soon be able to send you some statistics of this movement which will astonish you. The question is already no longer the contemptuous one of "Who would command a colored regiment?" but the emulation is fast growing among our proudest and most experienced officers: "Who shall be foremost in the work?"

THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

I see the Richmond papers are trying to let themselves down easily, in their terrible discomfitures here, by showing that Vicksburgh and Port Hudson are of no consequence, and that now we have the "Elephant" we are puzzled how to get a stable for him. Only let the authorities at Washington cease from interfering with the splendid designs of that eminent building firm, Messrs. Grant and Banks, and, my word for it, you will have a structure here "stable" enough to satisfy any critic. But the question as to how we can retain peaceable possession of the river, and develop the vast resources of the Mississippi Valley, is of too great importance to be treated at the close of a letter. Being in a position to know a great many things directly bearing upon this matter, in which the whole country is now so deeply interested, I shall probably make it the subject of discussion in my next. NEMO.

ROMANCE OF THE WAR.

A STRUGGLE BETWEEN LOVE AND DUTY.

Our correspondent "Nemo," now at New-Orleans, but at Port Hudson during the siege, sends us a copy of the following highly interesting correspondence, which came to his notice at the latter place since its surrender. He sends it without names or traces of identification—the object not being to wound individual sensibilities, but only to show, on the one hand, the painful position of dependence to which this horrible rebellion has already reduced many a proud and wealthy Southern family, and also to teach our lukewarm patriots how a true soldier can and should regard his duties to his country, even when they are of a nature to tear his own heart-strings asunder. Our correspondent vouches for the truth of every word of this correspondence, for the officer in question is one of his most intimate friends, and he knows how much sorrow the penning of that letter cost its author.

The following is the letter, addressed by a lady to a United States officer, now holding a responsible position at Port Hudson:

Dear Cousin ——: I wrote to Gen. Banks and he wrote to me that I should not be disturbed. Afterwards, Capt. ——, of the cavalry, got permission from Gen. Banks for two physicians to attend us if necessary; —— and ——. Yesterday the black soldiers came here and took away nearly all our men, and said they were coming to-day to take every one on the land—men and women.

Dr. —— was badly shot in the arm three weeks ago last Sunday, returning home from seeing a sick Federal soldier. Four Federal doctors attended him of the One Hundred and Sixtieth New-York. Dr. Benedict, Chief of Weitzel's Staff, visited him; they showed him great kindness and sympathy.

I am expecting to be confined very soon; have been confined to my bed for two or three days, and perfectly helpless for several days. Oh! pity poor me, cousin ——; my husband can't move in his bed, and I can't turn over in mine, and let us have some one to nurse us. Dr. —— sends his respects and begs that you will come over and see our helpless situation. Do come soon and try to do something for your poor afflicted cousin. Your cousin,

L. ADELAIDE ——.

July 21, 1863.

This letter elicited the following reply:

Headquarters, U. S. Forces,
Port Hudson, July 22, 1863.

Cousin Adelaide: Your letter of July 21 has reached me safely. I am now where I never expected to be, in arms, as an officer of the Government I love better than life, of the old United States—against traitors and rebels, who have raised their hands against it to destroy it.

The orders of my Government have sent me here, to Louisiana, among my relatives, from all of whom I have, in times of peace, received the most generous kindness and hospitality.

I would not recall the past to awaken regrets, but I think if Dr. —— will refer to letters written by me in the Fall and Winter of 1860-'61, he will find I wrote to him, as well as to your father,—also Cousin John N. and John N——, Jr., Maj. ——, Col. ——, Gen. ——, Dr. ——, all the neighborhood of influential men in —— Parish, besides to others in different parts of the South—both in this State and others—and that the results I then predicted, in case of war by the South against the old Government, are now coming to pass.

You must remember, Cousin, that I am an officer of the Federal Government, carrying out, to the best of my ability, its orders, and helping to put down treason in the land. One of the steps taken by that Government to weaken its enemies is to declare all the negroes in the land free. *This I think necessary and advantageous in this contest.* I can, therefore, only give you and the doctor this advice: *Treat them immediately as free men and free women.* Tell them they are free—that you give them their freedom; then offer them reasonable wages per month for their labor, and, my word for it, you will have enough remain and nurse you and the doctor, and to make the corn crop beside.

I fear it will be impossible for me to call and see you. I should be going into the enemy's country, where my life and liberty are held in too slight estimation. My duties, acting under orders, may carry me near your house, and I would then stop and see you; though what I could do I know not, except to aid you in persuading the negroes—your former slaves, but now freemen—to become your hired servants and remain on your plantation.

I have not seen nor heard from any other of my relatives hereabouts. You may convey this as my advice to all who formerly owned negroes: employ them at reasonable wages, or lose them, and your lands will be untilled.

Your cousin and friend, (if a friend to my country,) ***

Mrs. L. Adelaide ——, —— Parish, Louisiana.

A SAD AFFAIR.

The Shooting of Col. Corwyn by Lieut.-Col Bowen—Illness of Gen. Dodge.

Memphis, Monday, Aug. 10.

During the session of the Court-martial at Corinth to-day, an altercation occurred between Col. Corwyn, of the Tenth Missouri cavalry, and Lieut.-Col. Bowen, of the same regiment. Corwyn is reported to have struck Bowen, when the latter drew a pistol and shot the former in three places, killing him instantly. There was great excitement among the troops, but no further trouble is apprehended.

Memphis, Tenn., Tuesday, Aug. 11.

The following are some of the particulars of the shooting of Col. Corwyn by Lieut.-Col. Bowen:

The Court-martial had closed for deliberation over the evidence of Col. Phillips.

Col. Bowen met Col. Corwyn in the ante-room, and said to him: "I understand you intend to impeach, my testimony. Do you, or do you not?"

Col. Corwyn replied: "I do, Sir."

Col. Bowen said: "You cannot do it."

Col. Corwyn answered: "I will do so. Go away from me, and let me alone," at the same time striking Col. Bowen, and knocking him over a table, and grappling with him.

After a scuffle the two men were separated, and Col. Corwyn putting his hand upon his revolver, Col. Bowen drew his and fired four shots, which took effect.

Col. Corwyn fell inside the door of the Court-room, and never spoke after he was shot.

A commission will be convened to learn all the facts in the case.

Gen. Dodge has been seriously sick, and is still quite low, but improving. No danger is apprehended from his sickness.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Reports of a Refugee from Rebeldom.

Great Demoralization in Lee's Army.

A MUTINY AND A FIGHT.

Lee and Jeff. Davis at Daggers' Points.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 14.

REPORT OF A REFUGEE.

A young man named William H. Marks, formerly of Washington, but who has resided five or six years at Lexington, Va., arrived here from the latter place this evening. He confirms the reports of great demoralization in the rebel army, and says a fight occurred a few days before he left, at or near Snickersville, between several regiments of Mississippi and Texan troops, and Stuart's cavalry. The Mississippians and Texans were very much dissatisfied, and started to leave for home, when they were attacked by Stuart's cavalry, and compelled to return to duty. He represents Lee's army as almost in open mutiny, owing to the gloomy aspect of affairs in the Confederacy since the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson, and that it is with difficulty kept together. The rebels were deserting in large numbers, and he says the North Mountains are full of deserters from Lee's army.

It was currently reported among the rebels, and believed, that Lee had tendered his resignation to Davis, but that it was not accepted. He did not learn the cause, but it was a common report that Lee and Jeff. Davis were at dagger's points about something.

CAVALRY PAY.

The Secretary of War has ordered that no officers are entitled to cavalry pay, emoluments and allowances, unless assigned specially to duty which requires them to be mounted.

TO BE DISMISSED.

Surgeon Alfred Wynkoop, United States Volunteers, Court-martialed for giving Virginia secession sympathizers information of important movements of our troops, has been convicted and sentenced to be dismissed the service.

TRANSPORTATION OF TROOPS.

To provide against disaster, the senior military officer present with troops upon any transport without properly appointed commander, by order of War Department, are authorized to assume command, and after embarkation will inspect, organize and officer the troops. Reports of voyages are to be made when arriving in sight of port, and transmitted to the Adjutant-General.

ORDER RESCINDED.

The War Department has rescinded the General Order requiring disbursing officers to demand from agents of claimants power of attorney to collect claims against the Government, and furnish evidence of ability to reimburse the Government.

EXAMINING SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions to-day made the following appointments of Examining Surgeons: Dr. T. G. Morris, Liverpool, Penn., *vice* Ritter, removed; Dr. Nelson Packer, Wellsboro, Penn.; Dr. Henry Bubaker, Somerset, Penn.

COL. BREWSTER.

Col. Wm. R. Brewster, of the Fourth Excelsior, passed through Washington, yesterday, to join his regiment. Col. Brewster is now one of the oldest Colonels in the service, having been in command since April, 1861. He has been strongly recommended for promotion by Gens. Meade, Hooker and Sickles, and it is generally understood that he will soon receive the reward for his long and efficient services.

APPLICATIONS TO TAKE THE OATH.

Applications are daily made by rebel prisoners confined in various places throughout the loyal States, to Col. Hoffman, Commissary-General of prisoners, to take the oath of allegiance, and be set at liberty. A large portion of them profess to be Union men at heart, declaring that they were impressed into the rebel service, and have long endeavored to find an opportunity to desert and deliver themselves up to the Federal authorities.

Some of these applications have been made by the friends of the prisoners, who establish their own loyalty beyond a doubt, but in many instances are unable to prove the loyalty of the prisoner wishing to be released, or that he is a friend of the Union.

DISPATCHES TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 14.

A DIPLOMATIC EXCURSION.

A diplomatic party set out this evening on an excursion among the lakes and rivers of New-York. The party consists, as we understand, of the Secretary of State, Baron Gerolt, the Minister of Prussia; Mr. Molina, the Minister of Nicaragua; Mr. Tassara, the Minister of Spain; Lord Lyons, the British Minister; Baron Stoeckel, the Russian Minister; M. Mercier, the French Minister; M. Schleiden, the Hanseatic Minister; M. Bernatti, the Italian Minister; Count Peper, the Swedish Minister; M. Astaburaga, the Chilian Minister, and several secretaries and attaches of the different legations. The first place they will stop at is Sharon Springs.

THE ENGLISH COUNTERFEITERS OF GREEN-BACKS.

W. A. Shannon, the agent of the Treasury Department, who went to England several months ago, has returned to Washington. His mission was entirely successful. He secured the conviction of the two counterfeiters of United States notes at the York Assizes. One party swore that over three thousand ten-dollar bills had been printed and the plates destroyed. It is believed that this is the only attempt which has been made to utter such paper in England. The specimens brought hither are only tolerably well executed, and could easily be detected in this country by the poor quality of the ink and the rudely engraved likeness of President Lincoln. Justice Miller received Mr. Shannon in a remarkably friendly manner, provided him with a special seat in Court, and complimented him on his testimony.

THE BLOCKADE SERVICE.

Lieut.-Commander English, in a communication to the Navy Department, dated July 28, states that under instructions from Acting Rear-Admiral Bailey, he assumed command of the blockading squadron off the eastern coast of Florida. He dispatched an expedition up Mosquito Inlet, which captured a sloop laden with cotton and a schooner unladen. A large quantity of cotton on the shore was burned, and several vessels were destroyed, one of which had her cargo in and was about to sail. A force was landed which destroyed all the houses that had been occupied by troops. On landing, the party was fired upon by a few stragglers. The conduct of all connected with the expedition was most praiseworthy. No one was injured. The boats scoured the extensive lagoon for twenty miles, as far up as a blockade-runner could go.

THE ALLEGED NAVAL BATTLE.

The Navy Department has heard nothing of battle off the coast of Maine between a gunboat and a pirate, except what the newspapers contain.

THE MISSISSIPPI MAILS.

The Postmaster-General has ordered that all mails for places on the Mississippi River between Cairo and New-Orleans be sent *viâ* Cairo. Letters, &c., from Atlantic ports will continue to go by sea unless otherwise directed by the writers.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Official Dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren.

The Prospect of Success Highly Encouraging.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE SIEGE

Washington, Friday, Aug. 14.

Dispatches are received from Admiral Dahlgren to-day. They are principally of a business character, and not, therefore, proper for publication.

From the preparations made by himself and Gen. Gillmore, as stated by those officers, the prospect of success in the pending attack on the enemy's fortifications is in the highest degree encouraging. Their representations are of such a character as to admit of but little if any doubt of a triumphant result.

PROGRESS OF THE SIEGE.

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

Charleston Bar, Saturday, Aug. 8, 1863.

Since Monday, the date of my last dispatch, the work of preparation for the grand assault has been progressing on shore with great energy.

Gen. Gillmore's batteries begin to loom up in grand array, directly in front of Wagner and within nineteen hundred yards of the walls of Sumter. During every night two or three more guns are added to the number, and he is evidently preparing to tumble it down at the rate of ten cart-loads per minute, and determined to take it brick by brick, if necessary.

Whilst he bores with his rifles, Admiral Dahlgren will pound with his 500-pound solid shot, at still shorter range, going within five hundred yards, if necessary.

You may, therefore, regard as a certainty that within a week after you receive this, the "old flag" will be floating over Sumter, or a pile of bricks where it once stood. No one here has a particle of doubt on the subject. Gen. Gillmore is now so firmly fixed on Morris Island, with the support of the fleet, that all the armies of the rebel Government could not dispossess him. His troops are working with an enthusiasm not evinced by any army in the field.

The glory of humbling Charleston is regarded by the navy and army as the greatest glory of the war.

There has been considerable cannonading day and night during the week, but our works on shore have so rapidly progressed that the rebels have pretty much abandoned their efforts to retard operations. The men are now provided with bomb-proofs, and the rebels find they are only wasting ammunition to throw it at them.

They amuse themselves by throwing occasional shells at our camps, but they generally fall short, doing no damage. Sumter has been quiet all the week.

Admiral Dahlgren has laid mooring buoys for each iron-clad near Sumter, and pickets them at night by numerous howitzer-boats and two Monitors, by which the rebels are prevented from communicating by their boats with Cummings' Point. Their boats are driven back every night.

Tell New-Yorkers and Bostonians that they ought to send down cargoes of ice for the use of the Monitors and the sick on shore. The loyal North should not allow these glorious fellows to suffer for ice; lemons and sugar would also be a great luxury to them; beside, it would comfort them with the assurance that they are not forgotten by those who are enjoying these comforts at home.

The rebels have built numerous additional batteries on James Island, and we will no doubt have a hundred more guns to encounter than Dupont had. They are also building interior lines of defences close to the city. Not less than seven thousand troops have landed on Morris Island during the past week from the North. They are landed in full view from Sumter.

One of our picket-boats from the *Wabash*, under Acting Master Haines, attempted to capture the rebel steamer *Alice* under the walls of Sumter, on Wednesday night, but failed, and Haines was captured with twelve of his men. Eight of the crew jumped from the boat and were picked up and brought out by Ensign Porter, of the *Canandaigua*.

At the time I close, the impression is that the attack will be made in about seven days. The fall of Forts Sumter and Wagner is regarded as certain in from two to six hours. There are but few interchanges of shot at the present time, and they are mostly at night. O. C. F.

A SOLDIER'S LETTER.

The following extracts from a private letter written by a member of the Massachusetts Twenty-fourth, contain some statements of interest relative to the siege of Forts Wagner and Sumter:

"We are still at work planting siege guns, and I suppose before this reaches you they will be hurling their deadly missiles among the rebs at a great rate. I think Charleston has got to cave in this time, as General Gillmore works like a man that would not give a thing up easy. He is doing all in his power, and should he fail (though possible, but I think improbable,) it will not be his fault. The troops have all the greatest confidence in him, and I think him just the man for such work. From what I can learn he is not a man to waste lives, but depends mostly upon his big guns and iron-clads, and I think they will have to do most of the work, as there is not much chance for infantry to work.

It is very hot here, and there has been much suffering from sun-stroke. I heard yesterday that we had reinforcements on Folly Island. As to the truth of the report I cannot say. One thing is certain, we need them very much, as the men are nearly worn out. You can judge, when out of 780 men in the Twenty-fourth only about 200 are fit for active duty. I am happy to say their illness is not dangerous, being mostly chills, which are quite prevalent here.

I must tell you what we have to do here. At half-past 3 we have to form in line and stand until 5 under arms, to be ready in case the rebs should attack our siege guns, which are but 700 yards from Fort Wagner. The pickets lay under cover of sand-banks thrown up to protect them from the enemy's shells. We have three regiments on picket at a time. We go once in six days, and stay twenty-four hours. The pickets are relieved every night. Once in a while the enemy throw a shell over about relieving time, but seldom do any harm.

Every other night, when not on picket, we go to the front and work on the siege. We have not had a man hurt since we came here, to my knowledge. We consider the Twenty-fourth a lucky regiment, as we have been through considerable and seen some fighting, and have lost but very few men since we left home. We have had 18 men killed—no officers; wounded, 3 officers and 69 men.

I believe I have never told you we have a band, through the generosity of Gen. Stevenson's father, who spent a large amount of money for instruments, and presented them to our regiment. They have taken a great deal of pains to become proficient, and now they play finely.

Inclosed is a piece of our flag. Please preserve it with care; it has been through nine battles with us, and we love it as an old friend. We can truly say it has been worn out in the service."

ICE FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

Boston, Friday, Aug. 14.

The bark *Growler* cleared to-day with a cargo of ice purchased by the Government for the soldiers and sailors at Charleston.

FROM THE REBEL STATES.

The Breach Between North Carolina and the Confederacy.

RETALIATION A FAILURE.

The Mission of Vice-President Stephens.

THE CONFEDERATE GOVERNMENT VS. NORTH CAROLINA.

REBEL TYRANNY DENOUNCED.

On the 6th of July a discussion took place in the North Carolina House of Commons, upon a motion to print the correspondence between Gov. Vance and the Confederate Secretary of War, in relation to the *habeas corpus* and the claim of the Confederate Government to conscript militia officers. The secession factions opposed the printing, and the friends of Gov. Vance favored it. The Raleigh *Standard* publishes a synopsis of the speech of Mr. Grissom, of Granville County, in support of the motion, from which we extract the following paragraphs:

Mr. Grissom said the correspondence and the history of several startling events connected with the subjects of which it treats, admonish us of a purpose on the part of the Confederate administration to *disregard* not only the decisions of our Courts, but also to construe for itself all questions touching the liberty of the citizens. It is the first time in the history of this or any other people, where the great landmarks of English freedom are regarded, that the great writ of right, secured by *Magna Charta*, has been trampled under foot with impunity. *Surely no people, not having lost all love of freedom, can tamely submit to such aggression as this correspondence discloses, on the part of a high official functionary and his subordinates.* The bold and unwarranted attempt to strike down our judiciary, as developed by the correspondence, indicates a rapid and gigantic stride toward military despotism.

But a few days since a Confederate Colonel refused to allow the Sheriff of New-Hanover to pass his lines to execute a writ of *habeas corpus*. Several instances of the rearrest by subaltern officers of persons discharged under this writ, and one (as I am informed,) by the express order of the Secretary of War himself, have recently occurred. Such arbitrary exercise of power by the highest civil or military functionary in England, would not be tolerated to-day. It would shake that ancient and powerful kingdom to the centre. Wellington, flushed with victory and crowned with laurels, returning from his field of triumph over Napoleon, would not have dared to exercise such power, or deny this right to the humblest soldier that followed him from the scene of his glory. But we are told in this correspondence that the "crude" opinions of our *local Judges* are not to be regarded by the military authorities of this Government, and Gov. Vance is by inuendo reprimanded for not suppressing the expression of these opinions. Who are these *local Judges*, whose crude opinions are thus to be disregarded? They constitute the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and have entitled themselves to the lasting gratitude of the country, for the manner in which they have discharged their duties, regardless of powerful adverse influences.

Notwithstanding the assaults of oligarchs and petty tyrants, the subservient tools of power, who impugned their loyalty and appealed to the worst passions of the country in assassin-like attempts to stab their character, these Judges have stood like a wall against the onward march of military despotism. But for their timely intervention and the strong arm and stout heart of our patriotic Governor, the goddess of personal liberty, before whom the judicial ermine has always trailed with reverence, with her spotless robes and golden tresses all torn and disheveled, had ere now been polluted by the lecherous embrace of the cloven-footed Satyr of despotism. Thank God for the integrity and independence of our judiciary! With what melancholy contrast do we view the official conduct of another Judge, holding an appointment under this Government which he held under the old, and which he only relinquished long after the infamous and high-handed proclamation of Lincoln, demanding troops of us to subdue our Southern brethren and coerce independent States. He glided out of his position in that Government to the same in this so gracefully, that by a very slight stretch of imagination, we might have heard the clicking of Federal gold in one pocket, while Confederate Treasury notes rustled in the other. This distinguished functionary, while this beautiful metamorphosis was progressing, desired to apply an odious test oath to the lips of the patriotic fathers and mothers of our brave boys, who stood like a wall of fire and of bayonets between us and the enemies of our country. More recently, when asked for a writ of *habeas corpus*, he declined to grant it for the reason that his mind was made up, and it would entail unnecessary expense on the appelant. This correspondence reveals the purpose of the Administration to claim, and, if possible, to exercise the right to conscript certain classes of State officials, and thereby to establish a principle that might break up the State Government and blot out its sovereignty. Its exercise was prevented only by the firmness of Gov. Vance in resisting these dangerous encroachments upon State rights.

North Carolina has sent seventy-four thousand volunteers and fourteen thousand conscripts to the field. Has any State done more? Eighty-eight thousand of her sons are now baring their breasts to the enemy, or sleep in the graves to which their patriotism has consigned them. The bones of her best citizens have bleached on every battle-field from Big Bethel to Chancellorsville. They have everywhere broken the ranks of the enemy and snatched victory from the jaws of defeat. They have crowded the road to death as if it were the highway to festivity and mirth. Yet all this has not saved her from insult and injury. Why is it that in the appointment of Generals to command these troops, in many instances, our own officers were put aside to give place to those from other States? Why is it that in one of these appointments a Major-General was appointed who, in an official communication to Gen. Lee, spoke of this Legislature in terms of derision as the "*memorable*" Legislature of North Carolina. Why are the various post appointments among us in the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments filled by citizens of other States to the exclusion of ours? Why the attempt, in a measure successful, to force enrolling officers upon us from other States to the neglect of our own? And why could there not be found in all North Carolina a suitable person to fill the position of Chief Collector of tithes, but one must be sent from another State to unlock our corn-cribs and smoke-houses.

Why is it that North Carolina is swarming with officials and clerks from other States, who ought to be in the army fighting for the principles they advocate?

Why is it that of about fifty hospitals in the City of Richmond, with more than two hundred surgeons, there are but three from this State?

North Carolina had assigned to her under an act of Congress, approved Oct. 27, 1862, eight hospitals, containing (2,235) twenty-two hundred and thirty-five beds. Only one of these, containing not more than (160) one hundred and sixty beds is under the charge of a North Carolina surgeon. The divisions of Winder and Chimborazo, assigned to this State, contain eight or nine hundred beds with eight or nine surgeons each, every one of whom is from another State.

I allude to these things with pain and sorrow, but I do it as a matter of solemn duty, in defence of my position upon this floor.

LEGISLATORS CONSCRIPTED.

The *Standard* contains the following communication. The remarks appended are its own:

"As my colleague, Mr. Woodall, and myself were about leaving Raleigh to visit our families, while on the cars of the North Carolina Railroad, before we started, we were asked for our passports by a soldier, who said he was acting under orders from Capt. R. E. Walker, Provost-Marshal of the City of Raleigh, to arrest and convey to Camp Holmes all persons supposed to be subject to conscription. We protested against the right to arrest citizens, State officers or members of the General Assembly, whether with or without passports, unless the place was under martial law. We informed this soldier that we were members of the General Assembly, which seemed to give him satisfaction, and he was about leaving us, and I have no doubt would have done so, but for an order given him by a *brass-buttoned Confederate officer, to take us from the cars and escort us, under guard, to Camp Holmes*, unless we produced passports. Our friend, Mr. Crawford, from Wayne, after informing him that we were members, was himself insulted and ordered also to be taken to camp by this *chivalrous, brassy lieutenant*. He, however, got out of the difficulty by showing an old passport or detail. After this *young, brass-buttoned Napoleon* had assured us that we had no chance of escape but to show papers, and that the Governor had been and would again be arrested unless he carried and exhibited his pass or other vouchers, he passed out of the car to leave the soldier to execute his orders, which he declined to do. So we passed quietly on to visit our homes, feeling that civil liberty was about to take her everlasting flight.

This is to inform members of the General Assembly, and more especially Gov. Vance, that should they wish to leave Raleigh and avoid Camp Holmes, they had better call at office hours on Capt. Walker for passes. I suppose, however, that the Governor has the ropes, as this Confederate cock-spur informed us that he had recently twice been arrested.

I should have passed this matter in silent contempt and unnoticed, but for the fact that there is a great question of civil liberty involved, for if the Governor of the State and members of the General Assembly, attending its sessions, cannot evade arrests at the Capital by Confederate military officers, and that too, where the martial law has not been declared, who, I ask, is safe at home? Why, not even the Executive of the State passing down to the capitol.

W. H. AVERA.

Raleigh, July 7, 1862.

Mr. Avera is a member of the House of Commons from Johnstone County. His statements may be implicitly relied on. They show the extent to which our people and public men are subjected to impertinence and insult from Confederate officers, under the operation of unauthorised martial law.

REBEL APPOINTMENTS.

The *Standard* learns that the Chief Tithing Man appointed for North Carolina by the Administration at Richmond, is a Virginian. It complains that North Carolinians have applied in vain for this office, through which one-tenth of the people's substance or means of subsistence will be drawn for government use. After describing the refusal of the place to a gallant and disabled officer of one of the North Carolina regiments, it says:

"*People of North Carolina, 'if you have nature in you, bear it not.' You have submitted long enough to this injustice—these indignities and insults.* Even while we write, and for months past, officers from other States, having no sympathy with our people and disposed to hurry the last man from this State into the army, have been acting as enrolling officers and examining physicians to the exclusion of natives, as well, if not better qualified than they are; and now, under this tithingman, unless the people rise up and assert their rights, every neighborhood will be visited with new swarms of tithingmen from other States. *We tell you, people of North Carolina, that we will have free forms, and that your Government is republican in its character.* These men at Richmond who thus insult the State, and show by their action that they regard us as only an appendage of Virginia and Maryland, and your servants. That is the theory. Let the theory be put in practice. The 18th section of your Bill of Rights declares, 'that the people have a right to assemble together, to consult for their common good, to instruct their representatives, and to apply to the Legislature for redress of grievances.' If you are true to yourselves and to the character of your State, *you will exercise that right.* 'Assemble together' in your Captain's districts and demand the removal of this Virginian; and you can go beyond this, if you choose, and express your views freely and fearlessly on the condition of the country. If this is your Government, say so; if not, say so. *If you have the right to rule in this State, say so; if not, say so.* Sit down supinely and hope for better treatment and better times, and see if the treatment and the times improve. You must take your own affairs into your own hands. If public men, who are disposed to submit to this injustice and these indignities, stand in your way, pass by or walk over them. *Tell the Administration at Richmond that you will not submit to such treatment, and that these swarms of 'foreign mercenaries' must be withdrawn from this State.* No other State is treated this way. The people of Virginia, or South Carolina, or Georgia would not submit for one moment to such injustice. In the language of a cotemporary, 'if we are not fit to enroll our own conscripts, collect our own taxes, and have not men of sufficient honesty and integrity to hold the offices necessary to the performance of these duties, then we are not worthy a place in the Confederacy.'"

NORTH CAROLINA GETTING TIRED OF MILITARY LEVIES.

From the Raleigh Standard.

The bill introduced in the Senate by Mr. Young, of Mecklenburg, providing for the enrollment of all the able-bodied white men in this State between the ages of 19 and 60, strikes us as in many respects objectionable. We lack space to-day to state these objections at any length; but the measure will operate, and be regarded by the people as an extension of the militia system, and to this we do not hesitate to say, in our humble opinion, the people are opposed. If Mr. Sherwood's militia bill should be passed, there will be enough militia between 18 and 45 for all the purposes contemplated in Mr. Young's bill; and these will form an organized nucleus around which able-bodied men of all ages will rally as volunteers in an emergency. *If North Carolina is to depend for protection on the boys and old men, and is to have no aid from the 90,000 veterans she has contributed to Confederate service, then indeed is the prospect gloomy.*

We have in hand a mass of letters protesting against any further drain upon the people in the way of troops, and propounding questions in relation to exemptions under the militia and conscript laws. Our correspondence, which is very extensive, convinces us that the people are looking with alarm to the prospect of more troops being raised, and the greatly diminished white labor we never left being thus taken from our fields and workshops.

CONFLICT BETWEEN CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES.

From the Raleigh Standard, July 7.

We learn that Dr. G. L. Sellars, belonging to the Fifty-first North Carolina troops, stationed at Wilmington, sued out through his counsel, a few days since, from the Supreme Court, a writ of *habeas corpus*, and that the writ was placed in the hands of the Sheriff of New-Hanover to be executed. The Sheriff attempted to serve the writ, but the Colonel of the regiment *refused to permit him to pass his lines.* This is a triumph, thus far, of the military over our Supreme Court. When the writ shall have been returned to that body, or to one of the Judges, *we do not doubt that prompt action will be taken to uphold the civil law.*

A GROWL AT "ORIGINAL SECESSIONISTS."

From the Raleigh Standard, July 3.

We learn that one hundred sacks of salt, in the hands of a speculator in one of the counties of the State, were recently seized by the Government. We record this seizure with much satisfaction. *If it be true that he was an original Secessionist*, the seizure of this salt will *give additional satisfaction to the public.*

DECISIONS OF THE NORTH CAROLINA SUPREME COURT.

From the same.

The Supreme Court of this State has decided in the case of J. C. Bryan, of Jones, that a person who put in a substitute over 35 years of age, under the first subscription law, is himself exempt. This is an affirmation of the opinion delivered by C. J. Pearson, in the Irvin case. All such persons are therefore exempt, and should be released from duty. The Confederate Government struggled hard in these cases through its counsel, but the decision of the Court being against it, of course it will submit. *It might as well do so gracefully and at once.*

RETALIATION A FAILURE.

The Richmond correspondent of the Mobile *Tribune* says of the Confederate Administration:

"We are now in the very throes of this revolution. The bloody sweat and agony of our labor for the birth of liberty are upon us. All hopes of peace have become obscured by an impenetrable gloom. At every point of the compass from which we looked for a fair wind and a bright sky, dark storm-clouds threaten and lower. The time has come when every State in this Confederacy must depend upon itself. Let blind adherents and partizans close their eyes, but the people must awaken to the fact, that *our Government lacks vigor, health and strength.* This is no time to inquire into the cause of its debility or inability. But the fact has been too long apparent, that a morbid distemper has exhibited itself in the exercise of its functions. Let no men misunderstand me. I do not mean to attempt for a moment to impair the confidence of the people in the high integrity, devotion, and patriotism of our President in this crisis. All men are not endowed with the same great mental, moral, and physical abilities; and the President has certainly not called around him men of that distinguished stamina, as statesmen, which might have been selected, even if he has exhibited on all occasions these eminent qualities himself. The people of the States, therefore, must look to their own defense, using every means in their power, and acting with vigor, courage, and determination, while giving to the fullest extent, their hearty support and coöperation to the Administration."

The same writer talks very plainly about the black flag, and the folly of threatening retaliation:

"We must open our eyes to the present realities of this war. The war for the pretext of the Union, by the Northman has passed away. The war for emancipation has become dissipated in the horrors of its midnight gloom. To-day, it is a war for extermination, both to bond and free, with all the savage butchery of a revengeful demon, whose bloody purpose is to destroy by indiscriminate massacre. The abolition of Slavery, according to the humanitarians of New and Old England means extermination. Our poor slaves, who have been cherished, cared for, and protected as our flesh, are being emancipated by being forced into the front ranks of the enemy as a bulwark of protection to the despicable cowardly wretches, (for whom the negro inherently, has always had the most ineffable scorn and contempt, expressed in the 'poor Yankee white man,') while we are thus made to butcher and slaughter them! This is modern philanthropy and Christianity—an interference with which, according to Earl Russell, would bring the blush of shame to an Englishman's cheeks!

Let us stare fate in the face and meet it boldly. We are being driven to the defence of our citadel in the heart of the Confederacy. The people must at once decide whether we are to defend successfully our hearthstones and all we hold dear, from the vandal, infidel hordes that now overrun us, and determine to achieve our liberty, or to become subjugated slaves. The pride, pomp and circumstances of glorious war with us have passed away, and we have come down to the stern, naked, terrible reality of a conflict for liberty, or worse than subjugation. The exterminating despot has announced his curse. He has refused to receive a commissioner from us, or entertain the proposition to conduct the war upon principles of civilized nations, it being deemed inadmissible. He permits his Generals to murder indiscriminately our citizens and soldiers, and whenever our President attempts retributive justice, he is threatened with tenfold vengeance. What is this but a war of extermination? After the brutal murder of ten of our innocent soldiers in Missouri by the assassin McNeal, President Davis issued a spirited proclamation in Mississippi, in which he declared no further exchange of officers should take place until McNeal was surrendered, and declaring that all Yankee officers found tampering with or running off our slaves, should suffer the penalty of the State laws. After the battle of Murfreesboro, in which we took some 6,000 prisoners, Lincoln refused to receive the paroled prisoners unless we also sent the officers with them. That is the time we should have stood up to the letter of the bond. We did not, however; the officers were released—and McNeal's tenfold murder stands unavenged.

When Burnside murders two of our officers in Kentucky, the Yankee officers (prisoners) at Richmond are made to draw lots. Two are condemned to suffer in retaliation, and to-day Lincoln threatens that if we dare to touch his men, he will execute Gens. Rodney, Lee and Capt. Winder.

Thus, what a farce becomes our retaliatory measures! More than this, at the last session, Congress passed an act that all Yankee commissioned officers commanding negro regiments who should be captured should suffer death, and all negroes found in their ranks to be turned over to the State authorities for trial. In what case has the law been executed? As I urged a year ago, had been a great humanity had we in the first instance declared we would take no prisoners, though it seems barbarous at first blush. It would have saved thousands of lives, and perhaps ere this ended the war. What bounty could induce a Yankee to enlist when he knew that his fate was certain death? I believe it is not too late yet, and is the best thing we can do. The Yankees carry on the black flag secretly, and murder openly, while we are carrying on the war *coleur de rose*, and then threatened whenever we offer to retaliate.

VICE PRESIDENT STEPHEN'S MISSION.

From the Mobile Register.

We thank God from the depths of our heart that the authorities at Washington snubbed Vice-President Stephens, in his late attempt to confer with them on international affairs, without form or ceremony. It has long been known here that this gentleman thought, if he could get to whisper into the ears of some men about Washington, the result might be terms of peace on some sort of *union or reconstruction*. He seemed to forget that Douglas, with whom he used to serve, is dead, and notwithstanding his mantle has fallen, by dividing it into four pieces, upon Richardson and Voorhees, Vallandigham and Pugh, still the Democratic party is not in power now, and we may thank God for it. The prospect looked gloomy to the Vice-President, whose infirmity of body no doubt casts a shadow over his spirits, and he said that one of two things must be done—either some terms must be made, or the whole militia of the Confederacy must be called out and an immediate alliance proposed with foreign Powers. President Davis gave him *full powers to treat on honorable terms*, and started him off to the Kingdom of Abraham. But Father Abraham told him there was an impassable gulf between them and the Vice-President had to steam back to Richmond, a little top-fallen. We hope this will put a *stop forever* to some coakers about here who intimate that there are people enough friendly to the South, in the North, to restore the Union as it was. And we also hope the Government at Richmond will not humiliate itself any more, but from this time will look only to the one end of *final and substantial independence*. The North is not less set on a purpose of final separation than we are. The Republican party are not fighting to restore this Union, any more than the old Romans fought to establish the independence of the countries they invaded. The Republicans are fighting for *conquest and dominion*, we for *liberty and independence*.

"There is only one party in the North who want this Union restored, but they have no more power—legislative, executive or judicial—than the paper we write on. It is true they make a show of Union and strength, but they have no voice of authority. We know that the Vallandigham school wants the Union restored, for he told us so when here in exile, partaking of such hospitality as we extended to a *real enemy* to our struggle for separation, banished to our soil by *another enemy* who is practically more our friends than he. And if Vallandigham should, by accident or other cause, become Governor of Ohio, we hope Lincoln will keep his nerves to the proper tension, and not allow him to enter the confines of the State. His administration would do more to restore the old Union than any other power in Ohio could do; and therefore we pray that he may be defeated. Should a strong Union party spring up in Ohio, the third State in the North in political importance, it might find a faint response in some Southern States, and give us trouble. But as long as the Republicans hold power, they will think of conquest and dominion only, and we, on the other hand will come up in solid column for freedom and independence, which we will be certain to achieve, with such assistance as we may *now* (after the refusal of the Washington Cabinet to confer) confidently expect, before the Democrats of the North get in power again, and come whispering in our ears, "*Union, reconstruction, Constitution, concession and guarantees.*" Away with all such stuff! We want *separation*. Give us rather men like Thaddeus Stevens and Charles Sumner. *They curse the old Union and despise it, and so do we.* And we now promise these gentlemen that, as they hate the Union and the "accursed Constitution," let them keep down Vallandigham and his party in the North, then they shall never be troubled by us with such *whining* about the Constitution and Union as they are sending up.

A GRUMBLING REBEL.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of Aug. 5, contains a letter from Mississippi, bitterly attacking Jeff. Davis' Administration. We extract the concluding paragraphs:

The people are weary of the flagrant mismanagement of the Government. The spirit of resistance is as strong as ever, and the devotion to our cause as fervent and unshaken; but we are disgusted and disheartened at the course pursued by the Administration. The causes of popular discontent are not new or recent; unfortunately they have too long existed. But people have waited and hoped for a change, deeming it inexpedient to complain publicly, until the abuses and grievances have grown colossal, and national patience is exhausted. Look beyond the Mississippi. What a humiliating spectacle meets the eye? Missouri, the noblest of all the Border States, (save Virginia,) utterly abandoned to her persecutors; while Missouri's blood was poured out in Vicksburgh, and Missouri's troops, who never surrendered before, were made to stack their arms by order of Gen. Pemberton. A large portion of Arkansas overrun and held in Federal bondage simply because Mr. Davis' *protégé* No. 2—Gen. Holmes—is kept in command in despite the prayers of the State, and the irrepressible complaints of the army. If Gen. Holmes be not in his dotage, the English language possesses no synonym to indicate his stupidity and inertia. The administration is not ignorant of the disgraceful fact that *the army, which numbered thirty thousand when he assumed command of the Department, dwindled down* without a battle, and solely from discontent, unpunished desertions and mismanagement, to seventeen thousand. Mr. Davis knew that the Trans-Mississippi army longed for Gen. Price, believing that he would lead to a victory. Why was he subordinated to such a General as Holmes, himself a substitute for Heth? For the same reason that Gen. Pemberton was made to rank him, because he does not possess the favor of the President. Does any man doubt that had Gen. Price been placed in Gen. Holmes' position, he would ere this have redeemed Missouri?

Will no one who has the Presidential ear, render the Confederacy a service, by reminding him of the celebrated anecdote of Louis XII, which he must have read when he studied Vattel? That monarch was urged to prosecute an old personal feud, but he sternly and indignantly replied: "The King of France does not revenge the injuries of the Duke of Orleans." Had the people dreamed that Mr. Davis would carry all his chronic antipathies, his bitter prejudices, his puerile partialities, and his doting favoritisms into the Presidential chair, they would never have allowed him to fill it. Little did they imagine that some of our noblest, purest patriots, greatest statesmen and ablest Generals would be immolated to the obscure hatreds of provincial politics, or the forgotten quarrels of the War Department at Washington. He seems to have mastered but one axiom of Machiavelli: "The dissensions of individuals contribute to the welfare of the State." Owing to the inveterate characteristics of the President, some of the most important, nay vital portions of the land, have been confided to the hands of officers who fill all of Sheridan's famous categories—"Men of tried inability and convicted deficiency; of contrived weakness and fixed inattention." Behold the portraits of Lovell, Pemberton and Holmes! Whatever estimate Mr. Davis may place upon these officers, the army loathes their names and despises their capacity. He cannot be ignorant of the fact. Nothing so completely demoralizes troops as a want of confidence in their leaders. To-day we are reaping the bitter harvest of what Edmund Burke has well termed "the ill husbandry of injustice." The evil does not seem to have yet reached its climax; but patience is now no longer a virtue.

Gen. Pemberton has addressed a circular order to the paroled army of Vicksburgh, stating that the soldiers are to reassemble at Demopolis, Alabama, "where they will again receive arms and equipments to meet the enemy." Does he expect to enjoy the privilege of surrendering the said arms at some other Vickburgh? It is rumored that he has gone to Demopolis, and that he will yet be retained in command. Will the people of the Confederacy have to support this outrage? *We can tell them that the army will not. It is a mournful, a bitter truth, that the troops are rapidly deserting in that army*; they never trusted Gen. Pemberton; they charge the loss of Vicksburgh to his stupidity or lethargy; and if he is ever to command Mississippians again, those paroled men will never reassemble at Demopolis, to become a second time his victims. These are facts which Mr. Davis would do well to consider. He has alienated the hearts of the people by his stubborn follies, and the injustice he has heaped upon some, whom they regarded as their ablest Generals and truest friends. He owes them the removal of Gens. Pemberton and Holmes, for the nation is weary and heart-sick over their manifold errors. Will he remove them? We doubt it, judging from the analogy of the painful past. The people do not share in his chronic hallucination that he is a great military genius, and can direct the campaigns in distant States with unerring skill. They would rather trust Gens. Beauregard and Johnston, Ewell, Price and Kirby Smith, Breckinridge and G. W. Smith, and would be better pleased if Mr. Davis would employ himself in correcting evils near his own door, namely, the management in the Post-office Department, the depreciation of the currency, and the gigantic mischief resulting from the present system of blockade running. To-day our people lift their eyes toward Richmond, and cry, with Tennyson:

> "Ah God! for a man with heart, head, hand,
> Like some of the simple great ones gone
> Forever and ever by!"

The country is not discouraged by Federal advances, but we know that, unless the errors of the past are promptly corrected, the future holds no promise. God forbid that our fair and beloved land should be ruined by our own maladministration, or that our people should lack the proper energy and independence to teach that Executive that he is their servant, not their master—their instrument, not their Dictator.

THE REBEL GOVERNMENT'S COTTON POLICY

Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser.

Uniontown, Ala., July 25, 1863.

Having ceased to purchase cotton for the Government in Mississippi, and instructed its agents accordingly, I beg leave, through your columns, to announce that the policy of the Government is, that the same course be pursued with regard to public as private cotton, viz.: apply to it the torch whenever in imminent and manifest danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, but only in such cases. In presence of a mere raid cotton should not be burnt. On the other hand, where military and permanent occupancy is likely to be had, it is of the last importance that cotton should not be the trophy of the enemy.

The following is an extract from a letter received this day from the Treasury Department. Your obedient servant,

J. D. W. De BOW.

I inclose you a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Secretary of War, concerning the preservation, or destruction when necessary, of cotton belonging to the Government, in Mississippi. The Secretary directs me to request you to give special attention to the matter, to consult the military authorities, and organize some system by which the cotton may be preserved when practicable, or destroyed if otherwise there is great danger of its falling into the hands of the enemy; but to be particular to guard against its unnecessary destruction.

The letter is as follows:

Treasury Department,
Richmond, July 15, 1863.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

Sir: The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson exposes to the enemy the cotton purchased by the Government in Mississippi and Louisiana. I learn that many of the planters, in whose care the cotton was, will probably leave their plantations, so that there will be no person to whom the duty can be intrusted to preserve the cotton, if it can be preserved, or of destroying it where it is likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. Under these circumstances, I would respectfully submit that the subject be placed under the control of the Commanding Generals, and that they may be instructed to destroy all such cotton as cannot be preserved from the hands of the enemy.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

C. C. MEMMINGER, Sec'y of the Treasury.

TREASON.

From the Knoxville Register.

Day before yesterday James Monroe Meek, recently elected Attorney-General of the Second Judicial Circuit of this State, was sent to this city by Capt. Levi, upon a charge of treasonable intercourse with the enemy during their recent presence in East Tennessee. The Captain also sent down four or five Unionists from Strawberry Plain, who, while the enemy were burning the bridge at that place, hoisted the "Stars and Stripes."

The Captain is doing good service, fighting raiders valiantly and arresting tories.

HOW THE WAR AFFECTS THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE.

From the Knoxville Register.

The rich of our people never knew before how few were their actual wants, and the poor have seen all classes reduced to an equality. Wealth has become a source of misfortune since those who possess it are subjected to apprehensions of loss which the poor have never felt. Should the close of the war find us stripped of all wealth, both of cotton and gold, with nothing beside land and slaves, it is a consolatory reflection that a fathomless abyss separates us from the North, and after all that we have borne—mere poverty is no longer a burden—it will be deemed neither a crime nor a calamity. *There was a time when the poor may have envied the rich, but the rich now envy the poor.*

A NEW VIEW OF BRAGG'S RETREAT.

"Sewanee" writes to the Knoxville *Register* from Wahatchie, Tenn., on the 7th ult.:

"The abondonment of Middle Tennessee has certainly been a sad defeat to Rosecrans, and when he knew that Bragg had thwarted his well-matured plans, a cloud of disappointment and vexations ettled upon his brow; and when he looked upon the Cumberland Mountain in the distance, he must have realized the magnitude of the job he had undertaken, and felt that he must be content to engage his energies as he had done for months before, in banishing old men and helpless women from their homes, already made desolate by the cruelty of our common foe. Many bitter tears were shed by the noble women of Tennessee as we retired, leaving them at the mercy of those whose joy is their grief. When I saw this, every energy of my nature was aroused. I thought of my own mother and sisters similarly situated, and prayed for the vengeance which sooner or later, must overtake our inhuman and God-forsaken adversaries."

Jeff. Davis' Captured Correspondence.

The Indianapolis *Journal* continues its selections from Jeff. Davis' captured correspondence. Among them are letters from Mr. Wm. Anderson, of Ann Arbor, Mich.; John Cowdon, of Hazlehurst, (State not mentioned,) and other private individuals, assuring the arch-traitor of their sympathy and support. The following are among the more significant documents:

FROM PROF. HACKLEY, OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

Columbia College, New-York, Dec. 26, 1860.

My Dear Sir: My sympathies are entirely with the South. This declaration will, I trust, lead you to listen without prejudice to a suggestion in favor of one mode of compromise to which I think the Republicans would accede, and which would secure in effect everything which the Southern States desire. Let the Territories remain free from Slavery whilst Territories. This would satisfy literally the dogma on which Mr. Lincoln's election was based. When the Territories become States, let them then, or at any future time, have the privilege of introducing Slavery at their own election. Those regions whose climate and productions require it would inevitably become slave States and afford abundant room for the necessary expansion of your domestic institution.

The objection to this is the intrigues which Abolitionists would practice when a Territory has to be admitted a State. But the whole energy of the South, backed by the conservatism of the North, would counteract this. It would be troublesome and expensive, but not so much so as civil war.

These considerations may have already been presented, but I have not seen them.

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES W. HACKLEY.

EX-GOV. REYNOLDS, OF ILLINOIS, HELPS ALONG THE PLOT.

Belleville, Ill., Dec. 28, 1860.

Dear Friends: I write to you because I cannot well avoid it. I am, in heart and soul, for the South, as they are right in the principles, and possess the Constitution.

If the public mind will bear it, the seat of Government, the Government itself, and the Army and Navy, ought to remain with the South and the Constitution. I have been promulgating the above sentiment, although it is rather revolutionary. A Provisional Government should be established at Washington to receive the power of the out-going President, and for the President elect to take the oath of office out of slave territory.

Now I come to the point. All the Slave States must separate from the North and come together. The Free States will not concede an atom, but are bent on the destruction of Slavery. Why, in God's name, cannot the Northern Slave States see this fact, as clear as noonday before their eyes?

The general secession ought to be accomplished before the 4th of March. Mr. Buchanan deserves immortal honor for keeping down bloodshed. In one hour, by telegraph, he could order Fort Moultrie to fire on Charleston, and the war would rage over the Union. I am, in heart and soul, against war; but the best way to keep peace is to be able to defend yourselves.

If the Slave States would unite and form a Convention, they might have the power to coerce the North into terms to amend the Constitution so as to protect Slavery more efficiently.

You will pardon this letter, as it proceeds from friendly motives. From your friend,

[Signed,] JOHN REYNOLDS.

To the Hon. Jeff. Davis and Ex-Governor Wm. Smith.

LETTER FROM L. Q. C. LAMAR, OF MISSISSIPPI.

Oxford, Dec. 24, 1860.

My Dear Sir: I regretted having to leave Washington without having with you a full conference as to the great events whose shadows are upon us. The result of the election here is what the most sanguine among us expected; that is, its *general* result is so. It is as yet somewhat difficult to determine the *distinctive* complexion of the Convention to meet on the 7th of January. The friends of Southern independence, of firm and *bona fide resistance*, won an overwhelming victory; but I doubt whether there is any precise plan.

No doubt a large majority of the Convention will be for separate secession. But unless intervening events work important changes of sentiment, not all of those elected as resistance men will be for immediate and separate secession. Our friends in Pontotoc, Tippah, De Soto and Panola took grounds which fell far short of that idea, though their resolutions were very firm in regard to disunion and an ultimate result.

In the meantime the disunion sentiment among the people is growing every day more intense.

Upon the whole, you have great cause for gratification in the action of your State.

The submissionists are routed, horse, foot and dragoons, and any concession by the North will fail to restore that sacred attachment to the Union which was once so deeply radicated in the hearts of our people. What they want now is wise and sober leading. I think that there might be more of dignity and prudent foresight in the action of our State than have marked the proceedings of South Carolina. I have often rejoiced that we have you to rest upon and confide in. I do not know what we could do without you. That God may preserve you to us, and that your mind may retain all its vigor to carry us through these perilous times, is my most fervent aspiration.

I am, as ever, and *forever*, your supporter, ally and friend,

L. Q. C. LAMAR.

Col. Jeff. Davis, Washington, D. C.

MISSISSIPPIANS FIRM TO THE LAST.

Under date of Hernando, Miss., Dec. 3, 1860, Simon Oliver writes a letter, which must have given Jeff. Davis cold comfort. He says:

"On my return home I learned that the whole militia of the country were ordered to parade at this place. On this day I thought it the best opportunity that would occur between now and the 20th, (the day fixed for the election of delegates to the Convention,) to inform them of the proceedings of the Legislature at the extra session just closed. At my request the Colonel drew up the regiment, six or eight hundred strong, in solid column. I took position in the centre of the column, and gave them the information I proposed to give, accompanied by some remarks urging the right of secession and the duty of Mississippi and the other Southern States to secede as the only sure means of escape from ruin and degradation. I was listened to with great attention and perfect silence to the close of my address, at which time some person in the ranks proposed, 'All in favor of secession hold up your hands.' *Scarcely more than one-third done so.* Gen. Boone then proposed, 'All those who are for the Union will raise their hands,' *and a large majority done so, whirling their hats in the air, and giving three hearty cheers for Gen Boone*; upon which he announced a Union meeting, to take place here on the 15th, to nominate *Union* candidates for the approaching Convention. The General was a Douglas man at the late election, in 1851 a States' Rights Democrat. He has a large connection—most, if not all, of whom will go with him. For myself, I think the true resistance men here will share *our* fate in '51."

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR BRODHEAD, OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Easton, Pa., Dec. 18, 1860.

My Dear Sir: Herewith I send you a letter I this day received from Mr. Charles McAllister, of Philadelphia, a gentleman of high character and large means. As he is a friend of mine, and seems to think that you can restore peace to our country, I would be greatly pleased if you would read it, although it is not as legible as it ought to be.

I am well convinced that if the Southern States could be induced to *delay action*, the Northern *people* would furnish abundant evidence (through the State Legislatures and otherwise) that they desire to live upon terms of equality, fraternity and peace. In Pennsylvania many honest people voted for Lincoln on the report of the Covode Committee, and for a tariff, &c., and not with a view to violate any of the Constitutional rights of the South.

Our Legislature meets on the first day of January, and I have no doubt (although largely Black Republican) will at once repeal our nullifying statute and authorize the appointment of a Commission to go to the Southern States.

We are all well.

Truly your friend,

RICHARD BRODHEAD.

To Hon. Jeff. Davis.

From Mexico via San Francisco.

APPOINTMENT OF THE TRIUMVIRATE.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

By the steamship *Constitution* we have received dates from the City of Mexico to the 1st day of July. From Mr. H. Dalton, a passenger, who has recently left the Mexican capital, we have some interesting intelligence. He state that on the entrance of the French, by orders of the Comandante Potier, who was appointed Military Governor of the city, the residents were compelled to receive the army of the French with triumphal honors.

The French Government had issued a decree confiscating all the property, real and personal, of the Liberals.

Saligny, the French Minister, was virtually Dictator. All decrees emanated from him, and were enforced by Gen. Forey. Forey had issued a long manifesto, addressed to the Mexicans.

The Mexican army was hovering around the City of Mexico, at the different small towns, and skirmishing was constantly going on between them and the French forces. Gen. Negrete has been appointed, by President Juarez, to the command of the Mexican forces in the State of Puebla. He had about 2,000 cavalry, and was on the road between the City of Mexico and Vera Cruz. No English or French courier had arrived at the city for the previous 30 days. The supposition is that they were destroyed by Negrete's forces, which had also captured a train belonging to the French army.

Gen. Ortega and the principal Mexican officers who were taken prisoners at Puebla made their escape from Orizaba, where they were kept as prisoners. Gen. Ortega is now in command of forces between San Luis Potosi and the City of Mexico.

The French army of occupation of the City of Mexico consists of about 15,000 men. The rest of the army was at Puebla and Orizaba, and on the roads leading to the Capital.

The people in the City of Mexico did not associate with the French as a general rule. It seemed to be the common impression that the French intended to establish a monarchial form of Government. All the officers appointed thus far were known to be in the French interests. None was allowed to act whose sympathy was not in favor of the French intervention.

Gen. Almonte, who is one of the leaders of the Mexican "traitors" party, in a speech, stated that they had no sympathy with the United States, and that the time would soon arrive when they would again be in possession of the soil which was so basely taken from them by the United States.

The French were very active in attempting to recruit Mexicans for their army; and held out inducements for their doing so. Thus far they had not met with much success.

President Juarez has issued a proclamation giving his reasons for evacuating the capital, and showing the condition of the country.

The French Minister, Saligny, had addressed a letter to Gen. Forey, requesting him to appoint a Council to govern Mexico; and the latter had issued a decree appointing thirty-five Mexicans as such Council, or Junta Superior. Their names are as follows:

Jose Ignacio Pavon, Manuel Diez de Bonilla, Jose Basilio Arrillaga, Teodosio Lares, Docteur Francisco Javier Miranda, Ignacio Aguilar y Marocuo, Dr. Jose Sollano, Josquin Velasquez de Leon, Antonio Fernandez Monjardin, Gen. Mora y Villamil, Ignacion Sepulveda, Jose Maria Andrade, Joaquin Castillo y Lanzas, Mariano Dominguez, Jose Guadalnce Ariola, Gen. Adrian Woll, Fernando Mangino, Agapito Munoz, Jose Miguel Arroyo, Teofilo Marin, Gen. Miguel Cervantes y Velasco, Crispiano del Castillo, Alejandro Arango y Escandon, Juan Hierro Maldonado, Jose Ildefonse Amable, Gerardo Garcia Rojas, Manuel Miranda, Jose Lopez Ortigoza, Gen. Santiago Bianco, Pablo Vergara, Gen. Cayetano Montoyo, Manuel Tejada, Urbana Toyar, Antonio Moran, Miguel Jimenez.

This Council were to have power to choose three men, a Triumvirate, who should be the chief executive officers of Mexico. The *Junta* was to elect 215 Mexicans, and with them to form the Assembly of Notables; which Assembly was to determine the form of government. If, however, three ballots are taken without obtaining a vote of two-thirds for any form, then the Triumvirate should dissolve the Assembly, and the *Junta* should choose 215 others to form a new Assembly, and so on. The sessions of the *Junta Superior* and of the Assembly of Notables were to be held with closed doors.

The *Junta Superior* had elected Almonte, the Archbishop of Mexico, Labastida, and Gen. Salas, as the Triumvirate. Labastida, who left the country while Juarez was in power, is now on his way from Spain, and during his absence Archbishop Ormaschea would occupy his place.

An Important Arrest.

A DEALER IN COUNTERFEIT UNITED STATES NOTES ARRESTED.

From the Syracuse Journal, Aug. 13.

At Albany, on Tuesday of this week, Deputy United States Marshal Lowell arrested a man aged about twenty-five years, known there as R. H. Webster, who professed to be engaged in "the study of the law," on the charge of manufacturing United States Treasury Notes. The accused was brought to this city, and gave bail to appear before Commissioner Ruger for examination on Monday next. The Marshal found on Webster's person, when he made the arrest, a quantity of letters, which are from persons in all parts of the Northern States, and contain the fullest evidence of extensive swindling operations in which he has been engaged for some time, and with excellent success. He has been sending circulars to postmasters, and other local officers, at small towns throughout the country, covering a proposition to furnish the means of successful speculation, and offering for sale, at 30 cents on the dollar, imitations of United States Treasury Notes, which he promised should be so perfect as to defy detection. If the person addressed responded favorably, further correspondence ensued, a sample of the "imitation notes" (of the denomination of $1, genuine issue,) would be sent, which in most cases would call out an order for a larger quantity of the notes, inclosing bank bills to pay for them at the rate of 30 cents on the dollar. It is evident from the tenor of some of the accused's correspondence that he never furnished the "imitation notes" spoken of in his circulars; that the genuine $1 note was employed as a bait to call out an order for a quantity of them, accompanied by a remittance in advance payment, which he would pocket. In this manner Webster has done a large business, and his correspondence shows that he has received hundreds of dollars from dupes in all parts of the Northern States. He denies that he has manufactured or dealt in counterfeits, and claims that his proposition to furnish "imitation notes" is innocent at least so far as the Government is concerned. His operations are of the sharpest character, and it is probable that the only advantage to be gained from his arrest will be an exposition of his swindling operations, which may serve to put the public on the lookout for frauds of like character.

The correspondence found with Webster is voluminous. It embraces letters from postmasters, local magistrates and other officers, which reveal a surprising readiness on their part to engage in the speculation proposed, although every person reading Webster's circulars must be fully aware that rascality of some degree was involved. It would certainly astound the good people of the places where the authors of these letters reside, if they were made aware of the character of these transactions, and how ready their respected and honored townsmen were to engage in an extensive fraud, even before they had any certain knowledge of its character, or the extent of responsibility or criminality involved.

The following is a copy of Webster's circular, which was the bait with which he caught gudgeons. The circular is adroitly framed, and is neatly written;

INVITATION TO BITE.

Albany, July 7, 1863.

Dear Sir: I will supply you, if you desire it, with U. S. Treasury Notes of the denomination of one dollar, at $30 per hundred. They are in exact imitation, and you can just as well as not make a few thousand dollars by dealing in them, and no one but yourself need be the wiser. Specimens will be sent to you on the receipt of $1; or one hundred will be sent to you on the receipt of $30. Trusting that my confidence, as to secrecy in you may not be misplaced,

I am, &c.,

R. H. WEBSTER, Albany, N. Y.

A favorable response having been received to the above circular, the following was sent to the person taking the bait. Inclosed was a one dollar Treasury Note, (genuine,) which was the "sample" spoken of, and which was intended to produce a yield, by return mail, of thirty times the value.

CIRCULAR AS TO "SPECIMENS."

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 11, 1863.

Dear Sir: Yours of the 8th came to hand yesterday. It is not customary to send specimens to any one, without complying with the request as stated in circular, but will send you one, which you will find in this. If it suites you, and if you wish twenty-five or fifty of them, you may rely upon the honor of a gentleman, that as soon as I receive the money for them, I will send them to you. They are *all just* as the inclosed specimen. If you are a poor man, you can add very largely to your income by dealing in them, and soon be placed in a position whereby you may add greatly to the comforts of your home. Address, as before.

P. S.—Destroy my communications, as I *shall* yours.

PERSONAL.

—Lieut. H. H. Goodell, of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut regiment, a son of Rev. Dr. Goodell, the veteran missionary of Constantinople, Turkey, and a graduate in 1862 at Amherst, according to the Springfield *Republican*, has had some interesting experience during his nine months in Louisiana. The Twenty-fifth has suffered severely in several battles, and Lieut. Goodell has seen many narrow escapes. At Irish Bend, a wounded man whom he was carrying from the field, was shot a second time in his very arms. When Gen. Banks called for 1,000 men, with officers, to storm the works at Port Hudson, after the unsuccessful assault of the 14th of June, he was one of the first to offer his services, although the early capitulation of the place made the attack unnecessary. During the siege, in one of the charges made by his regiment, his life was saved in the most singular manner. A rebel soldier not more than twelve yards in front, turned upon him, aiming a loaded rifle full at his breast. At the moment he fired a soldier of the One Hundred and Tenth New-York stepped in front of Lieut. Goodell, and, receiving the discharge, was instantly killed. It is not certainly known, but it is thought, that the act was intentional. The Union troops were at the time driving the rebels up the steep side of a ravine, and as the soldier fell backward, being on higher ground, he struck Lieut. Goodell, knocking him over, and rendering him unconscious for some time. When he regained his senses, his regiment had retired, and although in close proximity to his "Southern brethren," he preferred not to remain. Rolling himself slowly and quietly down into the ravine, he crept off, and at last found his comrades, who hailed him as one from the dead, for they had seen him fall and thought him killed. Lieut. Goodell was promoted from Second to First Lieutenant after the battle of Irish Bend, was for some time Acting Adjutant, and is now on the Staff of Col. Bissell, Acting Brigadier in Grover's division.

—The Newark *Advertiser* of Friday, says:

"On Tuesday evening the quiet town of Orange was enlivened by the following incident: A New-York merchant was riding through Main-street with his family and a colored driver, when a bully of the town cried out: 'There goes a nigger; let's catch and hang him.' On the return of the party the same thing was repeated, when the merchant, having first taken his family home, immediately drove back to the place, and jumping from his carriage, demanded of the bully who wanted to hang his driver. The ruffian replied he did, but scarcely had the words been uttered before he was knocked down by the indignant merchant. The same chastisement was inflicted several times, when finally the offender caught up a chair, but was not allowed to use it by the crowd who by this time had gathered. The merchant was arrested last evening, but the complainant subsequently withdrew the charge of assault and battery. The merchant gave him fair warning that because his driver happened to be a colored man he should not be insulted while attending to his duties."

—Mr. Gustavus A. Blake and Mrs. Amelia Loud, both residents of East Boston, were arrested at Newport, R. I., on Wednesday, on a warrant issued by a magistrate of Fitchburgh, Mass., charged with adultery. It appears that they started together from East Boston, and proceeded to Fitchburgh, where they lived as man and wife. Blake has a wife and three children at East Boston, and Mrs. Loud a husband in the army. They were taken to Fitchburgh for examination.

—A good story is told of a French Canadian in Waterville, Me., who, wishing to express his contempt for a man, and not being able to think of the term Copperhead, called him "a —— old one cent!"

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GERMANS IN NEW-YORK.

Their Military, Social, Political and Intellectual Activity.

The daily life of the German population in this great human hive is one of its most interesting features. They entirely occupy whole streets and districts of the City, impressing upon the neighborhood of their residence the peculiar characteristics that distinguish them at home, modified to some extent, indeed, by the necessities of American life, yet preserving all the leading features of their own peculiar system of "living, moving and having their being." Hans is easily recognized, no matter how he may strive to look as though he had never worn short jackets with bell-buttons and a queer little tail, nearly up to his shoulders. Of course, the more highly educated classes of all modern countries in Christendom are greatly assimilated by certain universal rules of dress and decorum, and are to be distinguished only by national fixed peculiarities of complexion, physiognomy and temperament, as well as language. Englishmen, French, Spaniards, Italians, Dutch, Danes, Swedes, West Indians and South Americans are found in numbers ranging about in the order of their mention in this vast centre, and there are sprinklings of nearly every other nation under the sun, but these are completely overborne and rendered inconsiderable by the great German immigration.

Along with these elements must be reckoned not merely those born in Germany, but thousands of youth descended from the same stock dating as far back as the grandparents. Then, intermarriage carries to their ranks a very considerable portion of native blood even of native descent, and strengthens the influence they wield in the very citadel of our social life. Sympathy of tastes, creed and political sentiments is another strong bond between bodies of lineal Americans and these foreign classes, and helps to account for many phenomena visible in the great American household. We have made preliminary allusion to these facts to impress upon the mind of the reader the absolute and urgent importance of observing and computing the growth of the powerful class which forms so large a leaven in the American lump.

The Germans, viewed in this way, number not less than 150,000 souls, and coming chiefly from countries where large standing armies are constantly maintained by conscription, and where a military spirit is incessantly maintained, found little difficulty in giving immediate and practical vent to their patriotism by organizing large and numerous volunteer regiments. Some of these have become brilliantly famous during our civil conflict, not only for the long list of battles through which they have passed, but for the terrible losses they have sustained. All are gratefully remembered by their countrymen here, and their deeds are soon to receive substantial perpetuation in public monuments. To one of these we specially allude elsewhere. In the meantime, some of the oldest and most celebrated corps are rapidly recruiting their thinned ranks preparatory to the Fall campaign.

The noble Steuben regiment, Seventh New-York Volunteers, under Col. Von Schack, is thoroughly reorganizing, with its headquarters at the Steuben House, and offers $552 bounty for soldiers who have served nine months, and $175 for even raw recruits. The Twentieth regiment N. Y. S. V., under Col. E. Schnepf, is making rapid progress, with similar bounties. The Twenty-ninth N. Y. V. is reorganizing, Col. John Gitterman and Lieut.-Col. Gustav A. Seidel, under the recommendation of the Governor, and the Fifteenth regiment of New-York heavy artillery, Col. Louis Schirmer, is successfully recruiting. Last evening a large and earnest meeting was held by the citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street, for the purpose of organizing a regiment of National Guards, and other similar movements are talked of in various districts largely inhabited by Germans. Thus it will be seen that the martial spirit is still alive among the sons of Fatherland; but in the meanwhile, in contemplation of the impending draft, there is loud complaint that agents are here from other States, who, by brilliant inducements, are enticing away our stalwart German youth, who would be willing substitutes for unwilling conscripts among their own people in this City.

SOCIAL ACTIVITY.

The pleasant seasons of the year are never passed by unimproved by so genial a people. During the past fortnight we have had occasion to mention some of their festivities in the open air. Others of interest and importance are impending—some, we are compelled to remark, trenching upon the Sabbath. On Sunday next, the Social Mutual Improvement Clubs of the City will celebrate a grand pic-nic at the Bellevue Gardens, at the foot of Eightieth-street, and the "gay and festive" fresco painters will enjoy the rustic scenes of Union Hill, New-Jersey.

On Monday, a splendid *fête* will be given by the general Saengerbund or Singers' Union of the metropolis at Jones' Wood. In it all the Turner and musical societies will unite, several fine bands will contribute their melody, and the programme of song, concertos and dancing will be superb. On the same day the American and German School Union of the Nineteenth Ward will have their pleasant festival at Landmann's Hamilton Park, where, on the 26th inst., the dedication of the Cross Keys Monument is to take place. On Tuesday, the Aurora Dramatic Club of the Social Reformers will hold a "Summernight's Festival" at Lindenmueller's Odeon, and from all that we can learn, the close of the week promises to be no less socially active than its opening. In fact, we have here mentioned only the most prominent of many similar merry-makings, all of which have a direct and useful bearing upon German-American society. The two leading affairs to be anticipated far ahead, are the proposed grand National Celebration on behalf of the German Hospital and the Swiss Schuetzenfest which is to last for three days, and will rival the Caledonian Games in extent and interest. While mentioning these festivities we must not omit allusion to the charitable associations of the Germans, foremost among which are their Emigrant Aid Societies, the German Hospital Committee, and the Patriotic Central Association for the relief of the widows and children of German soldiers who fall fighting for the Union. Invalid and wounded soldiers are, also, embraced by the bounty of the two latter organizations.

IN SCIENCE,

two little incidents well worthy of notice have signalized the week. The general meeting and report of the German Society for Mental and Physical Improvement, and Dr. K. Gruener's excellent lecture on the "Instinct of Animals." On the 19th, Dr. Limpert will read an elaborate paper, relative to "Telegraphing." The second incident of note is the announcement of a new invention by a Mr. Reffelt, who has devised a most excellent mechanical aid to arithmetical calculation for the benefit of young scholars.

POLITICALLY

the Germans are again astir. The Central Republican committees are holding their meetings preliminary to the Autumn campaigns, and the advancement of a national policy of freedom. In our rapid review, incomplete as it is, it has been our object to show that, less noisy than their neighbors, the Germans in America "still live!"

German Monument to Union Heroes.

On the 26th of the present month there is to be dedicated, in Landmann's Hamilton-park, the handsome monument there begun on the 8th of June last, to commemorate the deeds and heroic death of the German soldiers who fell, defending the flag of the Union, at Cross-Keys, on the 8th of June, 1862.

The monument will be completed three days before its dedication. Although of wood, it is so coated and colored as to resemble brown free-stone and supply the place of a more durable memento until the fine one now in contemplation can be perfected. The present one will be thirty-five feet high, on a basement eight feet high and ten square, arranged in massive blocks, each of which bears the name and date of a battle in which the German troops were engaged. A solid cube sixteen feet in height rests on a pedestal elevated two feet, and is marked with the following inscription:

"Cross-Keys, Va., June 8, 1862."

The cube is adorned with the American Eagle, surmounting the Union escutcheon, enwreathed with a garland of laurel and torches reversed. It is also ornamented with wreaths of oak leaves, encircling the inscription:

"Honor the Brave.
Remember their Deeds."

On the four corners of the cube are warlike trophies 30 inches in height, and from between these towers a 19 foot obelisk decorated with funeral urns, inscribed with the names of the brave men who fell in the action specially indicated.

The war trophies are executed after models by Mr. Berger, and the painting, which so skilfully maintains the illusion that they are of brown sandstone, is the work of Mr. A. Ertle, who has already earned quite a reputation in his art.

It should be remembered that this monument is but the suggestion of an imposing one to be erected soon by subscription, to honor the memory of all the gallant Germans who have fallen in the service of their adopted country, and it is believed that here, as was the case a few years since in Vienna, the national pride and kindly impulses of the Germans will soon make wood give place to marble to honor the names of their fallen compatriots.

The City of Vienna, it may be remembered, erected a monument to the Emperor Francis, entirely of *papier maché*, and, shortly afterwards, replaced it by one cast in bronze, upon the same model, but not before a satirical journal of the day had published the following squib:

"Upon the Castle's snuggest corner,
Frank stands in paper, like
Jack Horner."

The Hamilton Park testimonial has, thus far, escaped the pen of the satirist, and from the promised programme of festivities, ceremonies, speeches and musical entertainments, we judge that the celebration will be one of the most interesting events that the prolific Teuton genius has devised and brought about for a very long time.

The reputation of the Teutonic brethren throughout the war will be defended, not only with eloquence, but with an array of statistics and facts that must forever silence their detractors. The multitude will undoubtedly hear the true story of the campaigns in the West and Southwest, where the Germans bore the Union flag so steadfastly, and perhaps get a version of Chancellorsville unheard before.

Staten Island.

THE LATE INCENDIARY FIRE AT CAMP NEW DORP, SPRAGUE BARRACKS—THE EXTENT OF THE CONFLAGRATION—CREDITABLE EXERTIONS OF COL. LANSING, THE OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS—PRESENT APPEARANCES OF THE BARRACKS—THE INCENDIARY STILL UNDISCOVERED.

The burning of the Sprague Barracks, at Camp New Dorp, Staten Island, has caused considerable excitement, and many persons have paid the Camp a visit to see the state of dilapidation it has assumed since the late conflagration took place on Monday night last.

Since that time no trace of the incendiary has been discovered, and although Colonel Lansing and Major Hetzel are doing their best to detect the incendiary, the whole affair still remains enveloped in mystery.

One of our reporters paid a visit to the Barracks on Friday, and gleaned the following particulars:

On arrival at the Camp, one is painfully struck with the sight which they present from that which existed some days previously, as all the southwest side and half of the south buildings are reduced to cinders. Around where the quarters that were burned stood, there are some spacious tents erected, which are much coveted by the troops to sleep in during the intense heat, and these are guarded by double sentries night and day, as well as the remaining quarters of the men that have escaped the conflagration.

The library and Quartermaster's stores were burnt to the ground, but through the exertions of the officers and men, their contents were saved. Col. Lansing, Maj. Hetzel and others, had a narrow escape. So great a risk did the two former officers run in saving the contents of the library and Quartermaster's store, that their clothes were much scorched by contact with the flames. Through similar exertions the fine and nicely-filled up temporary hospital was also saved, Dr. Clarke and his assistant joining heartily in the work of preventing the flames extending to that Sanitary Asylum for sick and wounded men. The Cookhouse and Sutler's apartments also escaped the fire, and at an early hour in the morning of Tuesday, when it raged with such fury, and had consumed nearly half of the barracks, Col. Lansing gave orders that a partition of the barracks should be cut down and torn away to prevent the further communication of the fire, and not leave the camp a mass of ruins.

No sooner had Col. Lansing given the order than Maj. Hetzel and a large body of intrepid soldiers rushed to the rescue, and at great risk they were effectually carried into execution. Such excellent conduct did the brave soldiers manifest on this trying occasion, that they were warmly eulogised not only by the Commandant but by Col. Lansing in person. More than half the barracks were completely burned up, and the humiliating spectacle which the camp now presents is cause of much regret.

The camp was the best and most commodious ever laid out in this part of the country, and was erected to give accommodation to 15,000 soldiers. It is almost a perfect square, and many acres are included within the interior of the soldiers' quarters, which completely surrounded it. It was a *fac simile* of that at Aldershott in England, or Camp Curragh in Kildare, Ireland. It is true it had not arrived to the perfection of either of these, but would, in a short time, have emulated them in every respect. The camp was first instituted by Col. Lansing, and was the cherished idol of his plannings. It was situated in a delightful and populous part of the island, and the reason given for this judicious selection of the ground was, that owing to the topography of the ground, pipes and reservoirs could be made which would carry away all the filth and nauseous ingredients which might accumulate into the lands outside, which would much improve them and keep the barracks free from contagion.

On entering into conversation with some of the respectable residents outside, they unanimously concurred in the belief that some soldier or soldiers of secesh or Copperhead sympathies, who had smuggled themselves into the ranks, were the perpetrators of the diabolical act. Every exertion is being made to ferret out the malicious and wicked incendiary, whoever he may be; but Col. Lansing and Maj. Hetzel are keeping their minds to themselves, in the hope of being able yet to bring the villain or villains to justice.

No soldiers or troops in the world can be better treated than they are, and among the 1,800 and upwards now encamped at New-Dorp, few punishments for disorderly conduct are reported. The men, as a whole, are kept in fine trim, drill and discipline. Dress parades are held every evening, at which Col. Lansing attends and receives the reports of Major Hetzel. The Colonel has taken lodging above the barrack gates for this special purpose.

The Trial of the Rioters.

The riot cases that were not tried at the August Term of the Court of Sessions having been transferred to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which sits in October, it becomes a matter of interest to the public who is to occupy the Bench at that Term. We are informed that the Court will be held by Judge Allen, well known as one of the ablest and most upright Judges in the State. As Judge Allen lives out of the City, and is not mixed up in any way with the local politics and factions of the City, he is eminently qualified to act as Judge in the trial of these cases. Recorder Hoffman, by his stern adherence to justice in the riot cases, has won an honor which years of routine duty could not have acquired for him, while District Attorney Hall and his Assistant, Samuel B. Garvin, have literally crowded upon themselves the plaudits and honorable appreciation of the public.

"Retreat" of the Freres des Ecoles Chretiennes.

INTERESTING FACTS CONCERNING THE INSTITUTION—THE INSTITUTION AT MANHATTANVILLE.

A "Retreat" of the Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes, or Brothers of the Christian Schools, is being held at Manhattan College, Manhattanville. There are a hundred and ten Brothers in attendance from the various houses in this State. Two sessions are held each day, at which sermons are preached by clergymen appointed by the President of the College.

The Institution of the Brothers of the Christian Schools is a religious congregation, who devote their time in the education of the young, especially the children of mechanics and the poor, by the means of Primary Free Schools. The Brothers of the Order are also able to hold schools for adults, apprentices and orphans, and even to instruct prisoners.

This congregation was founded at Reims, (Marne,) in 1680 by Messire Jean-Baptiste de la Salle, priest, doctor in Theology and canon of the Metropolitan Church of that city, and declared venerable in 1840 by Pope Gregory XVI. It was approved by letters patent by Louis XV., September, 1724, and Pope Benedict XIII. also approved the Institution by a bull which was registered in the Parliament of Rouen, May 12, 1725, in virtue of letters patent given by the same King, on the 26th of April preceding.

The venerable de la Salle fixed his residence in the Maison de Saint-Yon, at Rouen, in 1705, and his successors in the government of the Institution remained there until 1778, the epoch, when Brother Agathos, the fifth Superior-General, transferred the seat of the congregation to Melon, where it remained until the dispersion of the Brothers in 1791.

The Brothers were obliged to disperse during the French Revolution, many of whom retired to Italy, having three houses in that country in which the Institution was able to perpetuate itself. As Brother Agathos, their Superior-General, was detained in prison, the Brothers sought Pius VI. to name a Vicar General. Their demand was favorably listened to, and Brother Frumentius, Director of the Maison de Saint-Sauveur at Rome, was delegated to exercise that charge.

When tranquillity was reëstablished in France, many old Brothers wished to reunite in a community. A school was opened in Tramassac-street, Lyons, and sometime afterward the magistrates of that city gave the Order the old Petit-Collége of the Jesuits, and that house was always regarded by the Brothers as the cradle of the restoration of their institution. However, other houses were established at Villefranche, (Rhône,) Soissons, Paris, quarter of of the Gros-Caillou, Valence, and Nogent-le-Rotrou.

Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, then Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Rome, demanded and obtained Brother Framentius and three other French Brothers to accompany him to France. During the sojourn of the Archbishop at Lyons, and after the consecration of Napoleon I, Pope Pius VII. visited the establishment of the Brothers, and blessed their Church of the Petit-Collége on the 18th of April, 1805.

The institution already established, as we have remarked, was legally recognized by the imperial decree of March 17, 1808. The largest number of houses of the Order are in France; others are, however, in Algeria, the Pontifical States, Canada, and the United States. There are forty houses of the Order on the American Continent.

No Order of the Catholic Church has increased so rapidly as the Brothers of the Christian Schools. In the year 1803 they possessed only eight houses, nine schools, and numbered thirty Brothers in all. In 1845 they possessed four hundred and ninety houses, nearly nine hundred schools, and numbered almost five thousand Brothers.

The life of the founder, De La Salle, is full of interest to the student of such institutions. One fact worthy of mention here is that he has been the subject of canonization for nearly forty years, and the decree for that greatest honor of the Catholic Church has not yet been granted.

The Brothers assemble annually in a "Retreat," which continues for eight days, and the Brothers of the Manhattanville Order are now in such a "Retreat" as we above have stated. During this spiritual conference, they review the acts of the past year, and confer upon the failures and successes attending it. Strict silence is enjoined at these seasons of solemnity, except during two short periods each day, when the Brothers are allowed to converse upon the subjects of their spiritual study and meditation.

The dress of the Brothers is a loose cloth cassock to which white bands are attached. They wear a black skull cap on the crown of the head. In no case do they ever become priests, or even aspire to any ecclesiastical state. When an aspirant enters the novitiate he is required to make five vows, viz.: Poverty, chastity, obedience, stability and the free instruction of the young.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

Rear-Admiral Farragut left the Navy-yard yesterday, bound for Hastings, on the Hudson River, his country seat. All the officers took a kindly farewell of him, and some escorted him to the boat. He was accompanied by his wife and one of his sons. After staying a few days in Hastings, he will, it is understood, leave for Washington, the Secretary of the Navy having expressed a desire to see him.

DEPARTURE OF SAILORS.

Yesterday, a very large number, nearly four hundred, United States sailors were detached from the receiving ship *North Carolina*, in the steamtug *Vanderbilt*, which conveyed them to the United States steamer *Continental*, in which they will be conveyed to a part of the coast now a scene of exciting naval operations. They were accompanied by officers of the steamer, and also by some marines. The men are picked sailors, and looked splendidly. All of them desired to go, as there was a chance of fighting.

THE LAST OF THE DOUBLE-ENDERS AFLOAT.

The launch of the United States steamer *Waterree*, which was noticed telegraphically in all the papers, completes the list of double-enders afloat. Of the twenty-seven double-bowed steamers contracted for some time since, all are now launched, and in a few weeks the navy will be augmented by the addition of this formidable fleet to its active list—an addition which could hardly be made at a more opportune moment than the present. The following are the names of the vessels:

Vessel.	Where launched.	Condition.
Ascutney		Receiving engine.
Agawam	Portland, Me	Almost ready for sea.
Chenango	Brooklyn	In hands of Engineer.
Chicopee	Boston	Receiving boiler.
Iasco	Bath, Me	Adjusting machinery.
Mattabesett	Boston	Adjusting machinery.
Massasoit	Boston	Regulating boilers.
Metacomet	Brooklyn	Fitting machinery.
Mendota	Brooklyn	Fitting machinery.
Mackinaw	N. Y. Navy-yard	Fitting machinery.
Otsego	N. Y. Navy-yard	Fitting machinery.
Pontoosac	Portland, Me	In machine shop.
Pontiac	Philadelphia	In machine shop.
Patuxet	Portsmouth, N. H.	In machine shop.
Sassacus	Navy-yard	In machine shop.
Shamrock	N. Y. Navy-yard	In machine shop.
Tacony	Philadelphia	Fixing furnaces.
Tallapoosa	Boston	Fixing furnaces.
Wyalusing	Philadelphia	Fixing furnaces.

More Deaths from Sun-Stroke.

Coroner Naumann yesterday held inquests upon the bodies of the following persons, who died from sun-stroke:

An unknown man, aged about 25 years, was found in Market-street in an insensible condition. The Police conveyed him to the New-York Hospital, where he was pronounced to be dead. The body was then taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-house, where the inquest was held. The deceased had just arrived in this City from Philadelphia. He is believed to have been a painter by occupation. He was 5 feet 8 inches in height, light built, and had a small moustache and goatee. On his left arm was a Grecian cross, in India ink.

Patrick Kirk, aged 30 years, while engaged in pile-driving at the foot of Forty-second-street, was sunstruck, and died in half an hour after he was taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house.

An unknown man, about 35 years of age, was conveyed to the City Hospital by a Policeman, and died soon after. The deceased was stout-built, five feet ten inches in height, dark brown hair, dark red whiskers, gray eyes, low forehead, and small regular-shaped nose.

Michael Costello, aged 35 years, died at New-York Hospital soon after being taken in.

Coroner Ranney held an inquest on Baldwin Claudius, aged 50 years, a native of Germany, residing at No. 215 Bowery. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from sun-stroke.

Awards to Policemen and others.

Mr. Bell, the Treasurer of the Relief Committee appointed to provide for certain Policemen and others injured during the late riots, has awarded to the following officers the sum of $400 each:

Patrolmen Thomas Wynne, Robert A. McCredie, Jno. O. Byrne, N. G. Phillips, Jno. B. Sutherland, Edward T. Boughton, Deaso Didway, Wm. H. Travis, W. H. Mingay, Mathew Robb, Terrence Kiernan, B. W. Thatcher, Hiram Chandler, H. D. Whittemore, L. H. Blackwood, Jas. Mangin, John Gibbs, Edward Bodine, Edward Foster, W. H. Walling, Felix Larkin, Jno. Russell, Thos. McDonald, A. S. Cholwell, Leman Weill, John Cooney, Albert D. Robinson, Joshua Hodgson, John C. Andu, Daniel McCaul, Francis L Palmer, G. A. Magensuppi, Simon Burns, Hugh Barclay, C. W. Mehrer, Samuel Parsons, John Hart, Alanson Finch, John W. Siebert, Frederick Daphine, John Holly, Daniel Polhemus, Michael O'Conner, Richard Boleman, H. Bassford, Joseph H. Byron, Joseph Knight, Henry P. Wolf, Arthur M. Swinton, Sergt. Frederick Ellison.

The amount before paid was $2,516 55, which the foregoing increases to $7,516 55.

Col. Vermilye reports that he has investigated the case of John Cuddy and paid him $50. Also, the case of R. Barber, injured at the riot in front of the *Tribune* office. He belongs to the Provost Guard. Fifty dollars was appropriated to him.

To Capt. Freeman, Company F, Ninth New-York Volunteers, Col. Vermilye appropriated $50.

The following appropriations were made in addition to the amounts before bestowed:

To Col. Jardine	$250 00
Mrs. McIntyre, whose husband, Officer McIntyre, died on Monday last of injuries received at the riots	300 00
Mrs. Dipple, widow of Officer Dipple, who died from similar causes	200 00
Total	$750 00
Appropriations by Col. Vermilye	150 00
Amount above named	7,516 55
Total	$8,416 55

Additional Claims for Damages.

The following additional claims for damages were filed with the Comptroller yesterday:

Richard P. Jenks, No. 1,186 Broadway	$8,227 44
Thomas M. Sheperd, 41st-st. and 5th-av	620 00
Anna Miller, No. 1½ Albany-st	236 75
Wm. H. Merritt, Allerton's Hotel	50 00
Daniel Hinsman, 3d-av. and 119th-st	30 00
John Duncan & Sons, 14th-st. and Union-sq	31 33

City Nuisances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1863.

We are startled by the enormous amount of mortality for the past week, reaching the almost incredible number of *nine hundred and seventy;* but let us look at the cause, perhaps, of the unhealthy state of the City in hot weather. There has been, I grant, a great reformation in the *streets* of late, but there are other things quite as injurious to health as uncleanliness in this respect. We will say nothing of unripe or stale fruits and vegetables, for if imprudent parents will allow these things to come into their dwellings, they must suffer the consequences. I know that much deceit is practiced in sprinkling vegetables to give them the appearance of fresh, but experienced marketers can readily distinguish those which *are* purely fresh from those which are *coaxed* to appear so. I intend to speak more particularly of the nuisance derogatory to health which abound in the vicinity of up-town locations. I, for one, have been completely taken in, selecting as I did the "forty's" for a residence, with the expectation of having pure air—true it is *originally* as pure as the angels could desire to breathe, sweeping over the hills of Weehawken in front of us, and rushing down from the Palisades *via* the Hudson in the rear, but it is soon mixed with baser matter, and becomes a foul and pestilent congregation of odors! A *fat* and *bone boiling* establishment is the subject of my complaint—a perpetual boiling of decomposed matter—not even ceasing in the month of August, during this heated term, when we can scarcely breathe at all—to inhale these sickening perfumes! Did you ever enter the City on a very hot day, in one of the Hudson River railroad cars, after having enjoyed the pure air of the noble river for some sixty, eighty, or a hundred miles, and were particularly struck with an extremely offensive odor in the vicinity of Thirty-ninth-street? If so, it proceeded from the identical establishment to which I now allude; but you were more fortunate than I, inasmuch that you passed on, and in a few moments left it altogether, to greet the olfactories of some other new comer; but, bless me, I cannot run away from it. Run to what part of the house I may, *like some popular ghost* it follows me! Now it acts upon myself and family as would an emetic, and I protest that it is disgusting and unhealthy, and, if such establishments *must* exist, they should be located beyond the limits of the thickly-populated portion of the City. Breathing such foul air cannot fail to produce disease. We read daily glowing advertisements of the "Night-Blooming Cereus," "Magnolia Balm," and the famous "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," and heartily wish that the manufacturers of these celebrated preparations would establish their laboratories up in the "forty's," that they might diffuse some of their delicious fragrance around the dwellings of us poor.

SUFFERERS.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Accidentally Shot by a Central Park Gate-keeper.—Quite a serious accident occurred on Thursday last in the vicinity of Central Park. Edward Burns, a gate-keeper, while walking along Seventy-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, saw a dog making an attack upon a small boy. He hastened forward, and attempted to drive the animal away, when it turned upon him. Burns had a double-barreled shot-gun with him, which he is in the habit of carrying for the purpose of killing stray dogs that infest the Park. This weapon he now raised for the purpose of firing upon the rabid animal, when his foot slipped and the contents of the gun, instead of entering the dog, went wide of the mark. One of the buckshot struck a woman named Mrs. Jane Henry, who was standing in the door of her residence on the opposite side of the street. It entered her shoulder, inflicting a serious, though probably not a mortal wound. Burns at once gave himself up, but the investigation showed that the shooting was purely accidental, and he was therefore discharged from custody.

Three Fatal Accidents on the Second-avenue Railroad.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday afternoon upon the body of Mary Maloney, a child aged about three years, whose parents resided at No. 90 Oliver-street. The deceased was attempting to cross Oliver-street, in company with another child of about the same age, when a car of the Second-avenue Railroad ran over the victim and injured it so seriously that death ensued. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Coroner Ranney was notified yesterday afternoon to hold inquests on the bodies of two other victims, who died at Bellevue Hospital from injuries received on the above-named railroad. The first was Henry Elliott, run over by car No. 6, about 5 o'clock on Thursday evening, on the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue. Officer Patterson, of the Twenty-first Precinct, conveyed him to the hospital, where soon after he died. The name of the other deceased is Wm. O'Meara. Inquests in these two cases will be held this morning.

Music at Central Park.—The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music on the Central Park, on the Mall, this afternoon, at 4, by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. Dodworth, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

	PART I.	
1.	Central Park March	H. B. Dodworth
2.	Overture—"Il Poliuto"	Donizetti
3.	Aria et Chorus Miserere	Verdi
4.	Tiger Polka	H. B. Dodworth
	PART II.	
5.	Ragozky March—"Hongroise"	Berlioz
6.	Overture—"Maritana"	Wallace
7.	Selections from "Der Freischutz"	Von Weber
8.	Facleltanz (Torch Dance)	Meyerbeer
	PART III.	
9.	English Quadrille	Jullien
10.	Waltz—"Ida"	H. B. Dodworth
11.	Melange from "Semiramis"	Rossini
12.	Quickstep—"Adjutant's Call"	Downing
	National Pot Pourri.	

Movements of Admiral Farragut.—Rear-Admiral Farragut was visited at his rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, this forenoon, by Gens. Dix and Canby, with their respective staffs: Col. D. T. Van Buren, Maj. C. O. Joline, Maj. C. P. Dix, Maj. J. A. Bolles, Capt. W. E. Blake, Capt. G. Von Eickstedt and Capt. T. Lord, jr., of Gen. Dix's staff; Maj. C. T. Christensen, Maj. L. Kip, Capt. A. P. Fiske, Capt. DeWitt Clinton, Capt. Gray and Lieut. Wood, of the staff of Gen. Canby. They were warmly welcomed by the gallant Admiral, and an informal introduction to the gentlemen present ensued. No formal speech-making was indulged in.

A Prison-Keeper Censured by a Coroner's Jury.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday at the Jefferson Market Prison, upon the body of Ann Fosche, aged 30 years, who died at that place the night previous, from the effects of intemperance. The jury in their verdict censured the keeper, Mr. Willis, for not having taken proper care of her during the time she was in his custody, before she died.

Business Reviving.—Over one hundred and twenty dogs were taken to the pound on Thursday, after the Mayor's proclamation increasing the bounty on them from twenty-five to fifty cents. Yesterday the number was much larger. Prior to the stimulating advance, the receipts at the pound averaged about fourteen daily.

Unknown Man Drowned.—The body of an unknown man was found in the water at the foot of Fifty-third-street, East River. The deceased was apparently about twenty-five years of age, five feet six inches in height, dark hair and no whiskers. He is supposed to have been in the water several days. An inquest was held upon the body yesterday.

Released from Fort Lafayette.—Frank Scott, a blockade runner, who has been in Fort Lafayette for a few weeks, was yesterday released by the United States Marshal, on taking the oath of allegiance. Scott is a resident of Mobile.

Military to High Bridge.—Yesterday morning Companies C and G, of the Seventy-first Regiment of the New York National Guard, were sent by their commanding officer to the High Bridge. They will remain for a week.

Fatal Fall.—John P. Considine, a boy four years old, living with his parents at No. 484 Greenwich-street, accidentally fell from the back piazza, and injured himself so badly that he died soon after. Coroner Wildey held an inquest.

A Boy Drowned.—A lad named Wm. Hyland, aged nine years, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Pike-street. The body has not been recovered. His parents reside at No. 220 Cherry-street.

Change of Gen. Dix's Headquarters.—The Headquarters of Gen. Dix, commanding the Department of the East, have been removed to No. 49 Bleeker-street, the old quarters being assigned to Gen. Canby.

The Weather.—The state of the mercury yesterday was as follows: 6 A. M., 75°; 12 M., 85°; 3 P. M. 85°.; 6 P. M., 82.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The New Court-house.—The new Kings County Court-house is beginning to assume shape. The marble front on Fulton-street is completed, with the exception of the elevation of one or two capitals to surmount the pillars of the wings, and the erection of the main pillars on the portico. There is more progress made now toward the completion of the edifice than there has been at any time heretofore. More men are employed, and the contractor appears determined to complete the work as soon as it is possible to do so with the help he can procure. The building promises to be a very fine one, in an architectural point of view, but the site it occupies is unfortunate, and the lack of any vacant space whatever in front detracts greatly from its otherwise fine appearance. The front is flush with the line of the sidewalk, while the arch covering the main entrance, extends some 12 feet over the sidewalk, a blunder which becomes more apparent as the edifice approaches completion. In the rear, on Livingston-street, where it is not required, either for use or ornament, there is an abundance of vacant ground.

Another Iron-Clad.—The iron-clad steamer *Miantinomoh* will be launched at the United States Navy-Yard to-day at 10 o'clock A. M. Her dimensions are 250 feet between perpendiculars; extreme length, 259 feet 3 inches; width of beam, 52 feet 10 inches; depth of hold, 14 feet 9 inches; tonnage, 1,800 tons.

NEW-JERSEY.

Died in the Cells.—A man named James Burns was admitted to the Station-house in Jersey City on Thursday evening, as a lodger. Yesterday morning he was found to be unwell, and a physician was called, but he died shortly after. Deceased was about 40 years of age, a stranger in the City, and enlisted in a New-Jersey regiment on Thursday.

Arrest of a Horse Thief.—A man named Isador Gross was arrested in Jersey City yesterday, charged with stealing a horse at Newark.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 14, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Reg.	104¾	400	Harlem R. b10	148
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Co. Cl.	106⅜	1000	do b30	148
4,000	U. S. 5s, '71 Co. Cl.	99	200	do s10	147½
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	96½	1000	do	147½
4,000	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N. Oct. & Apr.	106¾	115	Reading Railroad	115
1,000	do F. & Aug.	107	800	do	115¾
1,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c.	101¼	100	do b60	116¼
10,000	do New	99⅜	200	do s10	115¾
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s. '90	65	200	do b15	116
20,000	Mo. State 6s	70¾	200	do b3	116
2,000	do	70¼	400	Mich. Cen. R.	114
15,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	33	1200	M. So. & N. Ind. R	105
5,000	do	32½	50	do	105¼
4,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	112¼	800	do	106
2,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	109	500	do	107
5,000	Hud. R. 3d M.	122	700	do	108
5,000	Al. & T. H. 2d M. Pr	91½	300	do	107½
500	Tol. & W. 2d M.	94	400	do	107
5,500	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	101⅜	50	do s10	106
5,000	Clev. & P. 4th M.	82	50	Hud. R. R.	149
2,000	Chic. & Al. 1st B.	104	100	do b30	149
16	Bank of N. Y.	120	1750	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	118¼
41	Bank of Commerce	103	200	do s10	118½
14	Corn Ex. Bank	105	200	do b30	118½
5,000	American Gold	126¾	100	do b7	118⅜
45,000	do	126⅝	200	Illinois Cen. R. S.	119
100	Canton Co.	31⅜	100	do	119½
100	Cump. Coal Prf.	27	50	do	119¼
50	do	27¼	1000	Cleve. & Pitts. R	95
250	do	27⅜	500	do	95½
50	Pacific Mail ex. div.	233	100	do s30	95½
10	do	232	200	do	95¼
50	do s10	232	100	do b10	96
50	Quicksilv. M. Co.	47½	100	do b30	96
500	do	48	500	do s30	95
50	do	48⅛	300	do c	95¾
100	do b3	48	200	do b10	95½
1800	N. Y. Cen. R.	125	450	Gal. & Chi. R.	103
50	do s15	125	200	do	103½
600	do	125⅛	50	do s15	103½
160	do s30	125⅛	100	do	103¾
500	do	125⅜	100	do	104
500	do b15	125⅜	200	Chi. & R. I. R	105½
500	do	125¼	400	do	105¾
50	do s10	125¼	100	do	105⅞
100	do s15	125⅜	600	do	106
100	Erie R.	104	100	do b30	106¼
200	do s10	104	150	Chi., B. & Q. R.	120
600	do	104⅛	30	do	119
100	do s10	104⅛	600	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	87
500	do s30	104⅛	100	do s15	84
1000	do	104⅜	50	do	85
1100	do s10	104⅜	50	do s30	82
100	do s30	104⅜	1000	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	75
2000	do	104⅜	50	do	74½
400	do b10	104⅜	150	do	74¾
50	Erie R. Pref.	104	100	do s30	74½
50	do	103¾	300	A. & T. H.	61
100	do bnkw.	103¾	300	do	61½
100	do s30	103½	200	do	62
150	do	103½	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	34½
100	Chic. & Alton	80	100	do	34¾
100	Clev. & Tol	114	200	do	35
			200	do b30	35¼

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U.S. 6s, '81 Reg.	104⅝	300	Reading R.	117
2,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes..Oct. & Ap.	106¾	400	do b10	117
20,000	U.S. 6s, 1 yr. c. b3	99⅝	100	do	116⅞
10,000	Mo. St. 6s	70⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	119
1,000	Am. Gold	125⅞	100	do	120
5,000	do	125⅜	300	do	119½
50	Canton Co.	31½	150	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	86
200	do	31⅜	50	do s30	83
100	do	31⅞	50	do s60	80
350	Cumb. Coal Prf	29	220	do	87
100	do	29½	100	Ill. Cen. R. Sc. b10	120
500	Bucks Co. L. Co	1¾	100	do b30	120
25	Pac. M. S. Co.	233	450	do	120
200	N. Y. Cen. R.	126¼	500	Clev. & P. R.	96
550	do	126⅜	200	do b30	96⅜
200	Harlem Railroad	148¼	650	do	95¾
200	Erie Railroad	105	1000	Gal. & Chi. R.	106
200	do s30	104¾	200	do b10	106⅛
100	do s10	105	20	do	105
500	do	105⅛	50	Chi. & R. Is.	106
100	Mich. Cen. R.	114	150	do	105¾
100	do	114½	75	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pr.	85
800	M. So. & N. I. R.	108	50	Mil. & P. DuC. 1st Pr.	110
100	do	108⅛	1200	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	76
600	do	108⅜	200	A. & T. H. R.	63
1000	do	108¼	400	Chi. & Alt. R.	81
200	do b4	108¼	1000	C. & N. W. R.	36

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

200	N. Y. Cen. R	127¾	100	P., F. W. & C. R. s30	74½
300	do	127⅝	50	Mil. & P. Du C	87⅜
200	do	127⅞	400	M. S. & N. I. c	108⅜
200	do	128	800	do	108
200	do b3	127⅞	1200	do	108⅛
300	do	127¾	800	do b3	108⅜
100	do b3	27¾	500	do s3	108⅜
1200	Erie Railway b3	105⅛	3450	do	108¼
300	do	105½	2200	do b3	108⅜
200	do s3	105⅛	1500	do	108⅜
900	do	105⅝	400	do c	108⅜
1500	do	105¼	800	do b3	108⅝
300	do s10	105¼	300	do b10	108⅜
500	do s3	105¼	1300	M. S. & N. I. G	119¼
600	do b3	105⅜	200	do s3	119
300	Erie R. Prf. b3	104	600	Ill. Cen. R	120
1500	Harlem R	148	300	Clev. & Pitts. R	95¾
500	do s10	148	200	do b3	95¾
200	do	148⅜	400	do	95⅝
700	do b3	148½	1100	Gal. & Chic. R	106
500	do b10	148⅜	1200	do	105⅞
400	do c	148½	400	do b3	105⅞
600	Reading R.	116⅛	1800	do	105¾
300	do s10	116¾	200	do c	105¾
600	do	116½	300	Clev. & T. R	114½
300	do b3	116⅜	300	Chi. & R. I. R	106
400	do s3	116⅜	500	do b3	106
300	Mich. Cen. R.	115	300	T. H. & Alton	63
200	do	115½	500	do	63¼
100	do	115⅜	200	do b10	63¼
500	do	116	400	T. H. & Alt. P	86

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

300	Cumb. Coal b3	30½	200	M. S. & N. I. R	107¼
100	N. Y. Cen s10	126½	200	do	107¾
100	do b3	126¾	850	do b3	107⅜
600	do b3	126½	150	do	107⅛
100	do b10	126½	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S. b30	119⅜
200	Erie R.	104⅞	200	do b3	119⅜
300	do b3	104⅞	100	do	119
200	do	104¾	500	Gal. & Chic. R b3	105⅜
100	do b3	04¾	200	do	105⅝
400	do	104⅝	100	Chic. & R. I. R b10	106
850	do	104⅜	100	do	105⅞
2500	do	104⅜	200	do s3	105¾
2200	do s3	104½	100	Chi. & N. W	36
400	do s3	104⅜	200	T. H & Alt b10	63
900	Erie R. Pref. b3	103⅜	400	do	63
1200	Harlem R	149	850	P., Ft. W. & C.	77
200	do s10	149	350	do	77¼
200	do b5	149¼	100	do	77⅜
600	Reading R. b3	116	100	do b3	77⅜
300	do	116	250	do	77½
300	Mich. Cen. R	115	200	do s10	77½

Friday, Aug. 14—P. M.

The spirit of speculation appears to have invested itself with new energy, and we have had one of the most exciting days that has occurred for some time in the Stock market, commencing long before the regular Board hours and continuing down to the close. The confident tone of the announcement of a morning cotemporary that the New-York Roads were parties to the contest now going on only so far as to sell tickets on Western account at the reduced rates, while they refused to submit to their *pro rata*, and received the same amount of fare for their service as before the reduction, appeared to give new assurance to buyers, and resulted in an important appreciation in prices, not only in the stocks of the Roads concerned, but extending, through the force of sympathy, throughout nearly the whole list. There appears, however, to be a disposition to doubt the correctness of this announcement on the part of those usually well informed upon all movements likely to influence the prices of Stocks, and they assert with great confidence not only that the New-York Roads have agreed to bear a proportionate share of the reduction in the passenger fare, but that the contest is to be enlarged by the introduction of the freight element. Some large orders have been received by commission houses to sell on account of parties holding these opinions, and they have been duly executed.

The action at the Board, however, would appear to prove that those who held the latter opinion were largely in the minority, and prices advanced heavily until the evening session, when some reaction took place, and rather less confidence was felt. New-York Central, which was sold as low as 122½ yesterday, rallying, however, to 125 at the close, opened at the latter price this morning, and was sold up to 125½ at the First Board, advanced to 128 at the 1 o'clock Public Board, and at the Second Regular Board receded to 126¼@126⅜. Erie stood at the three Boards respectively at 104½, 105¼@105½ and 105⅛. Harlem old opened at 147½, and after the First Board ruled steady, but with less activity, at 148¼@148⅜. There were small sales of Hudson River at 149. Reading was moderately active and firm, commencing the day at 115¾, and going up to 116⅞@117. The advance in Michigan Southern old Stock continues, and it was one of the pet fancies of the day. After advancing from 93 to 102 yesterday, it began at 105 this morning and went up to 108 on the call, stood between the Boards at 108⅛@108⅜, and receded to 108 again at the Second Board. The Guaranteed advanced during the day from 118¼ to 120. Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne has further improved during the day, and was sold at 75 in the morning and 76 in the afternoon. Galena and Chicago and Chicago and and Rock Island have both advanced to 106. Illinois Central scrip was less active to-day, but advanced from 118 to 120. Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, after touching 87, relapsed to 85.

At 4 o'clock the following prices were made in comparison with last night's quotations:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
Gold Coin	126¾	125⅛	Harlem Pref.	132	140
U.S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	106⅜	Mich. Central	113¾	115
N. Y. Central	125	126	Mich. Southern	102	107⅛
Erie	103¾	104⅜	Mich. Guarant'd	116	119¼
Erie Preferred	103½	103⅜	Illinois Cen	118	120
Hudson	145½	149	Pittsburgh	93¾	95½
Pacific Mail	238	233xd	Fort Wayne	73	78
Harlem	147	149⅜	Rock Island	104⅛	105⅞
Canton	31	31⅜	Northwest	33	36
Prairie du Chien	84	86½	Galena	101	105¾
Treas. Cer., new	99⅝	99⅜	Reading	114½	116
Terre Haute	57	63			

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120	Am. Exchange	108
Manhattan	140	Bank of the Republic	105
Mechanics	114	Bank of N. America	100
Union	113	Hanover	98
America	123	Metropolitan	111¾
State of New-York	102½	Corn Exchange	105
Commerce	103	Importers & Traders	108½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	91½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, real est	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc	86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	La C. & M. L. G. B	40
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	114	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100½
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	126	Chi., & N. W. 1sts. 2d s.	88½
Erie thirds, '83	111¾	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	63½
Erie fourths, '80	108	Han. & St. Jos. 1sts	77
Erie fifths, '88	106	Han. & St. Jos. 2ds	43
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	109	Del., L. & W. 1sts	110
Hud. R. thirds, '75	122	Del. L. & W. 2ds	110
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Tol. & Wab. firsts	101½
Harlem firsts, '69 & '73	111	Tol. & Wab. seconds	93
Harlem seconds, '64	100	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	104
Harlem thirds, '68	100	Gal. & Chic. ext.	106
Mich. C., '69 & '72	116	Chi. & R. Island 1sts	106
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	121	Cleve. & Tol. S. F	110
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	116	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	105¼
Mich. S. seconds	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	101½
N. Ind., Gosh. line, '68	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	82
M. S. & N. Ind. S F	108½	Clev. & Pitts. 3ds	99½
Ill. Cen., '75	115½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	81
Al. & T. H. firsts	102	Miss. & Mo. L. G	55

The Money market continues to rule steady. There seems to be some little increase in the amount of capital offering for temporary use, but the demand is fair at 6 ℘ cent. as the general rate for new engagements on call. Gold has ruled lower to-day, the decline being attributed to the anticipated capture of Charleston. Before the Board the price opened at 126½, and the sales at the session were at 126¼@126½, falling to 125⅝@125¾ at noon, then to 125⅜, rallying subsequently and selling at 125⅞@125¼ at the Second Board, closing heavily at 125⅛. Foreign Exchange sympathized with the decline in Gold. Bankers' bills on London, which closed very firm last evening at 140, were offered at 139, and there were no bids beyond 138⅞.

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $2,459,556 52; including for Customs, $359,000; payments, $2,004,665 28; balance, $25,017,801 12.

The receipts to-day for the Popular Loan were $545,850, of which $275,000 was paid in for account of the Loan Agency, and $270,860 subscriptions direct at the Treasury Office.

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal

	For the week ending Aug. 8.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	25,987	383,613
Pennsylvania Coal Co	24,568	297,798
Total tons	50,555	681,411
For the same period last year:		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co.	19,145	202,941
Pennsylvania Coal Co	21,638	210,642
Total tons	40,783	413,583

The following shows the receipts of the Morris Canal Company for the last week and season:

Total to July 25, 1863	$149,925 18	
Week ending August 1, 1863	4,396 62—	$154,321 80
Total to August 1, 1863	154,321 80	
Week ending August 8, 1863	10,115 70—	164,437 50
Total to August 2, 1862	113,596 71	
Week ending August 9, 1862	8,151 23—	121,747 94
Increase in 1863		$42,589 56

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at the port of New-York, week ending Aug. 13, were $1,668,968 against $931,298 same week last year, and $593,305 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,889	$683,076	633	$215,490	673	$248,319
Mf. of Cot'n	431	116,800	114	24,226	248	45,167
Mf. of Silk	289	241,920	84	96,110	50	38,874
Mf. of Flax	938	133,042	841	99,321	220	47,586
Miscellan's	224	45,220	41	13,763	18	3,613
Total	3,771	$1,220,058	1,713	$448,910	1,209	$383,559
		448,910				1,220,058
Total entered		$1,668,968	Total marketed			$1,603,617

The Second National Bank of New-York will commence business, under the Fifth-avenue Hotel, on or about the 24th inst., with a capital of $300,000, and the privilege of increasing it to $1,000,000. A list of the officers appears in our advertising columns.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Friday, Aug. 14, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 13 bbls. Ashes, 11,163 bbls. Flour, 46,106 bushels Wheat, 68,880 bushels Corn, 13,999 bushels Oats, 3,609 bushels Malt, 151 pkgs. Provisions, and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, 50 bbls., including Pots at $6 87½, and Pearls at $8 87½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is quiet and depressed. Middlings, 66½@67c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been freely offered, and has been in fair request at a further partial reduction of 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. Sales, since our last, 16,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $3 95@$4 55; poor to choice extra State at $4 65@$5 35, chiefly at $4 75@$5 05; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 20@$5 55 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$3 95	@$4 55
Extra State	4 65	@ 5 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 55	@ 7 00
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship g br'ds	5 20	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	5 40	@ 7 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 75	@ 8 75

Southern Flour is heavy and cheaper. Sales since our last, 750 bbls., at $5 50@$6 50 for poor to good superfine; $6 55@$7 90 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour continues declining. Sales 375 bbls. Extra at $4 85@$7 10 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in moderate demand at $3 40@$5 25 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 30@$4 35 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 420 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand to-day, but prices have been unsettled, prime lots closing buoyantly, and all other descriptions quite heavily. Sales since our last, 124,000 bushels, including Amber Western, at $1 27½@$1 30½; Red do., at $1 17@$1 26; Amber Iowa, at $1 20@$1 25; Milwaukee Club, at 96c.@$1 19; Chicago Spring, at 87½c.@$1 10 ℘ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported to-day of 133,000 bushels, at 67½c.@68c. for sound Mixed Western; 66c.@67c. for unsound do.; 68½c.@71c. for Yellow Western, and 71c.@73c. for White do., ℘ bushel. Rye continues in limited demand, at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Oats are more inquired for, including Canada, at 42c.@55c.; Western, at 59c.@62c.; State, at 63c.@66c., ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue inactive and nominal. The movements in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with Aug. 18, Messrs. Jones & Co. notice thus: "*Flour*—There is a moderate demand for fresh ground good spring extras, of which the supply is small. Fancy white winter wheat brands are scarce, and held firmly. The lower grades are more freely offered, and prices favor buyers. Freight to New-York by Lake and canal 80 cents—By Lake and rail 85 cents. Receipts for week, 3,402 bbls. against 4,602 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation 314,925 bbls. *Wheat*—The market has been a quiet one during past week, and prices have ruled very steady, but at the close are dull and tending downward. Sales reported for week sum up 123,437 bushels. But little of the new wheat has been received. The samples exhibited are very fine, the berry being plump and of a bright color. The crop promises to be a good one, the yield in many sections being reported nearly double that of last year. Farmers complain of the great scarcity of labor, but hope with a few more weeks of favorable weather to be able to secure the whole crop. Receipts for week have averaged 8,000 bushels per day against an average of 22,000 bushels for corresponding days last year. Stock in store about 800,000 bushels. Lake Freights are tending upward. We quote No. 1 Spring on board, at $1 04. No. 2 Spring on board, at 92c. Rejected at 79c.@81c. Receipts for week 47,248 bushels, against 316,358 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week 132,887 bushels—since opening navigation to Canadian ports 1,719,228 bushels—to American ports 4,544,298 bushels. Total, 3,6,26526 bushels—same date last year 9,347,502 bushels."

The following is a statement of the receipts of flour and grain at the undermentioned places, for the week ending Aug. 8:

	Flour, bbls	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.	Barley, bush.	Rye bush.
Chicago	8,853	75,763	510,308	114,498	4,260	3,667
Milwaukee	3,782	59,401	5,205	3,669	632	810
Toledo	18,143	126,024	37,824	1,056	—	765
Detroit	8,499	5,250	2,981	4,473	67	—
Cleveland	8,550	22,200	2,200	8,400	—	3,950
Total	47,827	288,638	558,519	132,096	4,959	9,192
Prev's week	47,422	266,189	507,623	56,963	5,751	5,541

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	Aug. 10, 1863.	Aug. 3, 1863.	Aug. 11, 1862.
Flour, bbls	19,669	24,885	79,000
Wheat, bushels	815,284	305,846	810,759
Corn, bushels	697,467	605,559	1,844,270
Oats, bushels	251 048	217,250	—
Rye, bushels	18,872	22,190	—
Barley, bushels	7,896	8,636	—

HAY—North River Bale continues in good request to-day, at 95c.@$1 15 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue in moderate demand, at 15c.@21c. ℘ ℔.

IRON—Has been more sought after and quoted firm.

LEAD—Pig has been dull and somewhat nominal, at $7 37½@$7 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive, at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Have been neglected, and prices have been unsettled.

OILS—A moderate business has been transacted in Petroleum, while other descriptions have been inactive, at previous prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,600 bbls., at $11 50@$11 62½ for Old Mess; $13 25@$13 50 for New Mess; $10 50@$10 87½ for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, at 8¼c.@8⅝c. for Hams and 4¾c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is in less request at 6c @7¾c. ℘ ℔.; sales, 160 boxes. Lard is rather quiet to-day; sales 1,000 tcs. and bbls. at 9¾c.@10⅛c. ℘ ℔. Beef continues inactive; sales, 165 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Butter is in limited demand at 14c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@22c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese continues dull and heavy at 8c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 650 bags East India, at $7@$7 37½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Have been in limited request at former prices.

SPICES—Have been dull and heavy, as previously represented.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 1,500 hhds., including Porto Rico at 11½c.@12c., and Cuba at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 125,000 ℔s. at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—Have been lightly dealt in, and holders have been reluctant to make any important concessions to buyers.

TOBACCO—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been made, since our last, of 403 hhds. Kentucky, at 10c.@18½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day 600 bbls., in lots, at 45½c.@46c., chiefly at 45½c.@45¾c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were quiet to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 1s. 5d.@2s. ℘ bbl.; 56,000 bushels of Grain, by do., do., at 5½d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; 300 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. ℘ bbl., and, by steamer, 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton. For London—6,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 14,000 bushels of Grain at 6¾d.@7d. ℘ bushel, and 500 bags Clover Seed at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders—22,500 bushels Grain at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl. For Belfast—A vessel with Grain at 6s. 3d. ℘ quarter. For Antwerp—500 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d. ℘ bbl.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM AMERICA.		
America	Aug. 15	Quebec	Liverpool.
City of Manchester	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
America	Aug. 15	New-York	Bremen.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Glasgow	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Aug. 22	New-York	Hamburg.
China	Aug. 26	New-York	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 28	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Wash'ton	Aug. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.
	FROM EUROPE.		
Germania	July 28	Southampton	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bohemian	July 30	Liverpool	Quebec.
Virginia	Aug. 4	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Washington	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernian	Aug. 6	Liverpool	Quebec.
Kangaroo	Aug. 7	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Sidon	Aug. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New York.
City of Baltimore	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
City of London	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Shannon	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Limerick	Aug. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
City of New-York	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
	FOR NEW-ORLEANS.		
Morning Star	Aug. 15	New-York	New-Orleans.

European Mails.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of Manchester*, close to-day, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *America*, close to-day, at 10½ A. M.

For New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Morning Star*, close to-day, at 2 P. M.

For Nassau, N. P.

The mails for Nassau by the *Corsica*, close to-day, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at 5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1 and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WALLACK'S—TRUE TO THE LAST—THE GHOST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Dispatches from Admiral DAHLGREN, commanding the fleet off Charleston, were received by the Navy Department yesterday. The tenor of these dispatches is said to be such as to leave little room for doubt that the reduction of Fort Sumter and the other rebel works in the vicinity would be speedily accomplished.

It is reported by passengers by the *Arago*, that the three hundred pounder Parrott rifled gun, recently sent to Charleston to be used against Fort Sumter, was lost overboard while being landed at Morris Island, and all efforts to raise it had proved unsuccessful. It is an unlikely report.

A refugee from Lexington, Va., who arrived in Washington yesterday, confirms the reports of great demoralization in LEE's army, and says that a few days ago a fight took place between some Southwestern troops who wished to go home and STUART's cavalry, in which the former were overpowered and compelled to return to duty. The North Mountains are said to be full of deserters from LEE's army. This refugee also brings a reiteration of the report of a quarrel between LEE and JEFF. DAVIS.

The only item of news from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, relates to the capture of three signal officers on Water Mountain, yesterday morning, by guerrillas. The officers, however, subsequently escaped. Gen. MEADE is in Washington.

Two steamers arrived yesterday from New-Orleans with advices to the 7th inst. The news is of no importance. Business had assumed a somewhat brisker air since the opening of the Mississippi. The general health of the city is reported good.

A dispatch to the St. Louis *Union* gives an account of a recent affair in the rear of Natchez, Miss., which has before been briefly noticed. On the 24th ult., a detachment of 300 mounted infantry, under Maj. WARDEN, of Gen. ROSECRANS' Staff, left Natchez on a reconnoissance to Liberty, thirty miles out, Summit, thirty miles further, and Woodville, some ten miles beyond Summit. At the latter place they destroyed five locomotives, forty-three platform and twelve passengers cars. At Woodville they destroyed the Confederate cotton factory, cotton and manufacturers' goods to the amount of two millions worth, when they started on their return. The rebel Gen. LOGAN hearing of these proceedings, started in pursuit with about 1,200 men, of which the Eleventh Arkansas formed a part. WARDEN succeeded in reaching Natchez in safety. LOGAN pursued, however, to our picket lines before leaving, burned the bridge over St. Catharines creek, three miles from the city, and then retreated.

Capt. GREELISH, of the Fifth Indian regiment, who left Fort Blunt on Aug. 2, and has just arrived at Leavenworth, states that the rebels are again back on the old battle ground of Honey Springs, in force, supposed to be 11,000, with 10 pieces of artillery, under command of Gen. STEEN, who supercedes COOPER. They propose to move upon Fort Blunt immediately, and the general opinion prevailed among our officers that a great battle would take place in a few days. Our force numbers about 2,500, with 800 reinforcements on the way, who, it is supposed, will reach them in time for the battle.

The Navy Department declares that it has received no report of the alleged naval battle on the coast of Maine, other than the one contained in the newspapers.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen met specially at 2 o'clock P. M. yesterday. The resolutions from the other Board complimentary to Rear-Admiral FARRAGUT, and extending to him the freedom and hospitalities of the City, were concurred in. The Comptroller sent in a communication saying that he is determined to commence a suit against the Houston-street (Brooklyn) Ferry Company for $18,100, for the rent accrued up to the commencement of this quarter, and if they oppose, he will take immediate measures to dispossess them. The Comptroller reported the balance in the City Treasury on Aug. 8, to be $1,375,133 42, and that the expenditures on City account for the year, to July 31, were $4,374,080 58, leaving an unexpended balance of appropriations of $4,052,621 58. The President, MORGAN JONES, presented a new conscript exemption ordinance appropriating $3,000,000 for the purpose of commuting the draft of all persons who are unable to pay the commutation fee. This ordinance is the same in effect as the one laid over in the Board of Aldermen on Thursday. It differs from that in the sum of $500,000 increase of appropriation, and in more stringent provisions, and exempts the active firemen, that is, by providing the commutation fee for each. It is understood that this ordinance was drawn by Mr. JONES, after consultation with eminent legal and official gentlemen, and also Judge-Advocate-General NELSON J. WATERBURY, and meets the approval of a majority of the Aldermen and Mayor OPDYKE. After its adoption, on suggestion of Mr. JONES, a resolution was adopted, calling on Gov. SEYMOUR to forbid recruiting here for other States, and a resolution by Mr. GROSS was adopted, forbidding the extension of aid from the City Relief Fund to the families of any persons who shall enlist or serve as substitutes in any regiment out of this State. The Board stands adjourned to the second Monday in September.

The Board of Aldermen are to meet by special call at 2 o'clock P. M., to-day.

Mr. PARTRIDGE, our Minister to San Salvador, who arrived in this City by the last Aspinwall steamer, brings news from that country to the 30th ult., a week later than was received in the regular course, and which puts a somewhat different face on the condition of affairs there. The purport of the news is that CARRERA's army of invasion has deserted him *en masse*, and that the Salvadorian forces under President BARRIOS are in full pursuit of the Guatemalians. There had been no fighting except some of a minor character between a portion of the Salvadorian army and some Nicaragua forces.

Engineers have commenced surveying a route through the town of Kinderhook, for an extension of the Harlem Railroad track from Chatham Four Corners to Albany.

An active speculative business was transacted in Stocks yesterday, at advanced prices, the market closing, however, irregular and, in most instances, less buoyantly. Money was more freely offered and was in demand, at essentially unaltered rates. Gold fell off to 125⅛. Sterling Exchange 138½@139.

Breadstuffs and Provisions were less active; prices of Flour, most kinds of Wheat, Corn, Oats and new Mess Pork favored buyers. A fair inquiry prevailed for Hay, Tallow, Whisky, Sugars, Domestic Woolens, desirable styles of foreign Dress Goods, Kentucky Tobacco and Sole Leather. Moderate sales were reported of Candles, Iron, Tin, Coffee, Wool, Hops and the principal kinds of Fish. Freights were quiet.

The Approaching Draft.

Intimidation and artifice have been alike unavailing with President LINCOLN. It is settled that the draft in this City shall go on. New-York, notwithstanding its Democratic majority of thirty thousand, and notwithstanding its surcharge with the worst material of any spot on the continent, is not to be exempted from the control of law. The same National enactment which was framed for all the loyal parts of the country, and which is cheerfully submitted to in every other county and town throughout the North, is to be again undertaken here, whether the mob which recently robbed, and burnt, and murdered in opposition to it, is or is not willing. The issue is going to be fairly tried whether this Metropolis is or is not outside of the National jurisdiction.

It is high time the matter were practically determined. The public mind has been already kept quite too long in painful suspense about it. No small number of our best citizens are fearful that this City has at last sunk so low that law has no longer any power over it—that it is, and at all times hereafter must be, at the mercy of the reckless passions of the mob, as fired up and sped on by demagogues and all the other villainous engineers of ruin. We say that there are now many good men who seriously apprehend that this is really so; and it is true that the idea has something to support it. The fact that a mob of such vast magnitude could be so suddenly gathered, and that it was able to hold out against the authorities for four days, was in itself a development of startling import. But what has been even more portentous, is the disposition shown by the Governor of the State, by many members of our Common Council, and by a portion of the public Press to bend to the clamor of that mob, and virtually to acknowledge it not only its "friend," but its master. It is this faithless and craven spirit, on the part of those in responsible place—who knew their duty to sustain law and yet did it not—that more than all things else fills so many of our true citizens with forebodings that we shall soon become the helpless prey of lawlessness.

This uncertainty is in itself a stupendous injury. It not only destroys that mental tranquillity which is one of the chief blessings of life, but it operates directly against that confidence which is the very life of all business prosperity. Just so soon as it becomes a matter of general doubt whether this Metropolis is not liable at any time to pass into the control of a mob, its commercial prosperity will begin to decline. Not all the natural advantages it possesses, or that the heart of man could conceive, could save it from decay. Men will not invest their money and spend their energies except under the *assured* protection of law. If we cannot retain this sense of security in New-York City, we may as well make up our minds at once to hand over our commercial sceptre to Philadelphia and to Boston, where it is known that the law will in no contingency desert it.

It would be useless to pretend that the yielding to the mob in this case was only an exceptional thing, which could never occur again. Your mob-monarch is not quite so modest and so self-denying as that would imply. Having once tasted power and rejoiced in its strength, it, like most other potentates, will regard little else than its own sovereign pleasure. Even allowing that it may for a time throw down its truncheon and go down under the pavements again, it would be only on the assurance that those it left in the seats of power should do its bidding; and when that obedience failed, it would surely emerge again to inflict its vengeance. If the Law cannot vindicate itself now against the mob, at a crisis when the very life of the nation hangs on its action, and when every patriotic impulse as well as every logical judgment sides with it, how can anybody expect it would ever be safe hereafter? The very fact that it had to go to the wall on one vital occasion like this, would establish its inferiority to the mob, and that it would be completely at the mercy of its enemy thereafter. The mob spirit would assert itself, and carry the day with high hand whenever it pleased.

President LINCOLN has grandly determined to stand by the law. He shrinks from no responsibility, and is prepared to go straight on, if need be, to the last extremity. Our Courts of Justice too, so far as they have had an opportunity, have shown that they can be depended upon. One tribunal has stripped the mob's judicial menial of his usurped power to issue *habeas corpus* for the release of those arrested in the mob's work. Another tribunal, with a fearlessness and faithfulness beyond all praise, has been visiting upon these the severest punishments. All through this community, not only in official station, but in private life, the lines are being clearly drawn between those who are for the law and those who are for the mob. There has been talk enough on both sides. The time to decide by practical action which shall prevail, has come. It will settle the matter for this generation at least, so that henceforth there shall be no mistake which is the master.

As for ourselves we have no apprehension. The degraded men who threaten these insurrections may rage as they please; the still more infamous demagogues that encourage them may do their worst; the whole tribe is defied. Just as sure as they undertake to reenact their infernal doings of a month ago, a retribution will overtake them in comparison with which that yet experienced will be only as the zephyr is to the hurricane. We care not what the madness of the mob is, or what the skill of its back-ground managers; there is yet a loyal, law-abiding strength in this City, which, as now aroused, will sweep it like chaff. We do not believe there will be any resistance; but, we are sure that, whether there is resistance or not, the Law will have its course.

Justice and Judges in New-York.

The fact that the District-Attorney felt it necessary to give notice the other day in Court that, if any of the cases arising out of the riots were postponed this term, he would let them lie over until October, and thus avoid having them tried before Judge MCCUNN, proves how thoroughly successful this last-named functionary has been in persuading the criminals that he will stand by them on the bench. Every one of the rioters who is now in custody would be content to lie another month in jail untried, for the chance of being brought up before MCCUNN, instead of having to face Recorder HOFFMAN. There has, of course, never been any question that MCCUNN's object in parading himself before the rioters at the meeting called by Archbishop HUGHES was to assure the mob in advance that they had at least one friend among the judges; and the run on him for writs of *habeas corpus* which followed was the legitimate consequence of the demonstration. The decision of the General Term of the Supreme Court, touching his power to issue them, was, of course, a severe blow to the hopes of those who counted on him for impunity, and they were still further dashed by the admirable attitude taken by Recorder HOFFMAN. But they have nevertheless not ceased entirely to count on him. There was the chance that if their counsel could stave their trials off into September they would come before Judge MCCUNN alone, and then, although he could not order their summany discharge as if they were brought up on a *habeas corpus*, he could render their escape easy and certain in the thousand ways—the charges to the juries, the rulings, on points of law and on points of evidence—with which we are already unhappily too familiar; and if the worst came to the worst, he could "suspend sentence," or make it light. Thanks to the District-Attorney, HALL, we are, however, to be spared this shameful and humiliating spectacle.

If we wanted proof of the shocking demoralization of the public mind with regard to judicial purity, which little over ten years of the elective system has wrought amongst us, it would be found in the fact that a prosecuting officer is compelled to announce to criminals—and such criminals!—in open Court, that measures will be taken to prevent a Judge of the State—who is lying in wait to help them to escape punishment—from thus desecrating his office, and violating his oath. The thing is horrible and alarming, or at least twenty years ago would have been so considered, and yet the mention of it to-day will, in all probability, excite little other feeling in most people's minds than one of thankfulness that Mr. HALL is so smart a fellow. It will probably take many more riots, and many more McCunns before the inhabitants of this City will be roused into taking steps for ridding the judiciary forever of such intruders as he. In the meantime, we can only look for safety, we might almost say for mercy, to political caucuses and to those judges who still reverence the traditions and proprieties of the Bench. Caucuses are, after all, composed of Americans, of at least nominal Christians, and of men of some property, and some interest in order and progress; and it is surely not asking too much to ask them, in making their judicial nominations, to pass over the dregs of the bar, and give us politicians, if they will, but, at least, men who have some knowledge of law, some character, and some social position. They can readily find these things without sacrificing any of the interests of their party.

But we cannot help earnestly calling the attention of those of the judiciary, for whom the Judge's office is still something better and more sacred than the reward of party services, to the fact that party spirit is daily becoming bitterer and more intense, and is threatening us with such violence and disorder that, unless we can keep it from invading the Courts, we are adrift upon a stream of which no man knows the issue. It is now more than ever the duty of the Judges to abstain from party demonstrations of any kind—either in speech, or writing, or behavior. They were always, in spite of their frequency of late years, highly unbecoming; they are now dangerous.

SHORT OF HORSEFLESH.—Among the numerous *shorts* of the short-lived and so-called Southern Confederacy, none seems just now to give them so much uneasiness as the shortness of horseflesh. LEE has been for some time past impressing every available horse that came within his reach, to say nothing of his seizures in Maryland and Pennsylvania, and the coaxings of the newspapers that lay along his Virginia track, to the farmers to bring out their nags, is really melting. Then again we have the tell-tale Richmond papers, who are continually letting the cat out of the bag with a paragraph, publishing the fact that an order has been issued dismounting all the men attached to the Quartermaster and Commissary Departments, and apologizing for the act by explaining that an imperative necessity exists for their horses. In January last the rebels were complaining of the scarcity of horses and mules, the last commanding from four to five hundred dollars, and the first being unpurchasable. It is, therefore, hardly supposable that the want has been supplied up to this date, as, unfortunately for them, it is not an article of merchandise which British neutrality can run through the blockade. The story that almost every cavalry-man in the rebel service rides his own horse, is simply humbug, as by their own testimony the mounting of cavalry regiments has been a financial thorn in the side of the rebel authorities ever since the war commenced, and among the most prominent of the laments over the fate of JOHN MORGAN is, that of his loss of blooded horses that cannot be replaced.

Just now, this is a matter of especial importance to us. We are just beginning to realize the necessity of cavalry as an arm of the service, and are organizing a Bureau, with STONEMAN at the head, to perfect this arm. As the brilliant dashes of our cavalry leaders have attracted attention, those of the rebels have ceased or very much slacked, which may, in a great measure, be owing to our own successes in that line, making it impolitic for the enemy to send his forces away from home; but the stronger probability is that a want of horses, daily growing greater, is doing more to repress these raids than anything else. If this is so, now is the time to put cavalry in the field and to keep them constantly at work. No matter how inactive the main body of the army may be, work can always be found for mounted men. It is a dashing and attractive service, and men can be recruited for it when difficulty will be found in getting them for other branches. It would not hurt us if we had to-day forty or fifty more regiments of cavalry than our present quota.

From New-York to Washington.

Our Washington correspondent intimated yesterday that the conference of the delegates of the various railroad lines between New-York and the National Capital had determined upon various improvements in the through line, so as to respond to the urgent and very reasonable demands of the public for better accommodations and higher speed. The mismanagement of the through business has justly excited popular disgust. A line disjointed at Philadelphia, Perryville and Baltimore, and only welded by a tedious passage with horse power through the streets, or by boat over the river; perpetual irregularity of time; frequent accidents, and consequent detentions, with constant liability to accident, a single track for the most of the distance; unnecessary and dangerous curves; uncomfortable, ill-ventilated cars; these are but a portion of the elements of dissatisfaction which have irritated the traveling community. In the extremity of the general desire to escape from the necessity of thus imperiling life and limb and time, various projects were resorted to for opening other routes. One traversing a wide segment of Pennsylvania on the westward of the existing line, was planned. Another styled an "Air Line" was projected to the eastward of the present route; but which, traversing large expanses of water, might more properly be called a "Water Line;" and which was really longer, in fact, and would have been greatly longer in time than the road *viâ* Philadelphia. In the meanwhile, a glance at the map showed that no nearer approach to an "Air Line" between New-York and Washington than the road *viâ* Philadelphia is possible, a straight-edge laid over Jersey City and Washington, passing almost exactly through Philadelphia and Baltimore. To rectify this straight line in all its arrangements, was what the public demanded of the several proprietary companies; and to that demand the companies—some of them cheerfully and the others under compulsion—have decided to yield.

The roads and companies constituting the Through line are as follows:

1. The New-Jersey Railroad—New-York to New-Brunswick.
2. The Camden and Amboy Railroad—from New-Brunswick to Trenton. This Company owns and runs—
3. The Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.
4. The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.
5. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; Washington Branch, Baltimore to Washington.

The improvements now contemplated, and all of which are to be completed within two years, affect each of these sections of the through route:

1. The New-Jersey Railroad—with which little of the responsibility for the defects of the through line rests, for the reason that it has for years had a double track from Jersey City to New-Brunswick, and is known to run with uniform safety, success and high speed—undertakes to build a new bridge over the Passaic at Newark, so that the road shall traverse the chord of the extended arc now required in crossing at the Centre-street bridge. The improvement will not only shorten the line materially, for the present bridge can only be approached from either side with great caution and slowness; but will avoid the obvious danger of a bridge only accessible at either end by an acute angle. This Company is already providing itself with new and powerful engines for the through trains.

2. The Camden and Amboy Company, which has lately passed under the control of a fresh, enterprising and liberal chief, undertakes to straighten its line between New-Brunswick and Trenton, so as to save several miles, and to lay an additional track between New-Brunswick and Philadelphia.

3. From a point above Philadelphia a double track is to be laid so as to cross the Schuylkill above the City, and proceeding down the western side of that River, connect with the Philadelphia and Baltimore Road. Thus the middle passage through Philadelphia in horse cars, with all the unspeakable discomforts attending the transit will be avoided.

4. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Company engages to lay a double track throughout—and has already placed this improvement upon one-half its entire length. It also agrees to complete a bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre de Grace; and to replace with embankments the long and dangerous bridges across the two Gunpowder Rivers. Whether or not any arrangements have been made to dispense with horse-power at Baltimore we are not informed.

5. The Baltimore and Ohio Company are pledged, within the period fixed, to have its double track completed.

A double track, well-ballasted, and everywhere connected, obviously removes a fundamental fault in the actual arrangements. It only requires first-class cars running through, powerful locomotives, and good management to make the route all the public can possibly exact. Over thirty of the best and roomiest cars, thus far tested, are already contracted for. Each company is supplying itself with more rapid and powerful engines. And if the management be as energetic and public-spirited as the present plans would seem to promise, the ride to Washington will shortly cease to be the slowest, unsafest, and most uncomfortable journey, that the helpless traveler can be tortured withal.

THE DRAFT AND THE RIOTS.—We have had occasion at various times frequently to complain of our Courts and Judges. It is pleasant not to be always complaining, but sometimes to approve—and certainly the course taken by Recorder HOFFMAN in reference to the rioters brought before him for trial has been worthy of all praise. None of them can complain of injustice at the Recorder's hands, and the speed and firmness with which the business of justice has gone on has been not only gratifying, but in the highest degree beneficial to the best interests of the City and of the country also.

There is no doubt that the riot was a cause of great rejoicing to our enemies, whether in our midst, or at the South, or abroad. Coming as it did, right in the midst of the news of Gettysburgh, Vicksburgh, Port Hudson and Charleston, they all clutched at it most eagerly to save their drowning hopes. They affected to believe, perhaps did believe, that this was the commencement of a movement which should put a stop to the draft everywhere. The London *Times* stated, as rejoicingly as it could, in the midst of such disasters, that if the draft was suspended in this City, it would be "hopeless to enforce it,"—whatever that may mean, and added: "If Mr. LINCOLN can only recruit his armies by conscription, and the conscription fails, his Government will have collapsed at the very crisis of its policy. The hopelessness of the enterprise is never more evident than at a time when it seems most promising." The *Times* was mistaken, of course. The suspension of the draft here did not involve the slightest delay in it throughout the country. The President and the people, as it will find, had and have no idea of allowing the Government "to collapse at the crisis of its policy," and the *Times* will have again to eat its own words and make lame excuses for false prophecies. It will learn also in due time that the draft has been carried out even in this City, and that, too, as we hope, without disturbance. To this end, in our opinion, the action of the Courts has powerfully contributed; and when the *Times* learns that within a month after its occurrence fifteen or twenty of the rioters were already undergoing the sentence of the law by imprisonment for various periods up to fifteen years, and that about a hundred more were under indictment; when it is seen, also, by the newspapers of the neighboring cities, that they are thronged with the villains who have fled from the course of justice which has so swiftly overtaken their fellows here, the *Times* will be prepared for the announcement that the draft has been carried out in New-York without disturbance. The fact may not be admitted by the English Secessionists. It is quite likely that they will prefer to dwell upon some violent sentences in the columns of the anti-draft and pro-rebellion organs of this City, and prophesy renewed riot and greater disturbances.

The community owes a debt of gratitude to Recorder HOFFMAN for his action, which it will not forget to pay at some time.

STRICT NEUTRALITY.—England, following out her policy in the East, is about to have a turn at Japan. Whether Japan deserves a flogging or not; whether she has violated treaties and assassinated British residents, is a matter concerning which opinions differ. We can view the contest from afar, and, without aspiring to the spirit of prophecy, can easily foretell which will come out of the contest winner. Japan is a wealthy nation, and England always makes a war pay—or, in other words, after whipping a people, sends in the bill and has it cashed.

Now, as England has, in our contest, exhibited so perfect a spirit and practice of neutrality, it would be the worst of ingratitude if we did not return it in kind. The Siagoon will be looking round about these days for fast-sailing steamers, possibly for a few Monitors, and where can he look but to his friend and ally, Brother Jonathan? To be sure, we cannot countenance such an application for an instant, and it will be the duty of Mr. SEWARD and Mr. WELLES to immediately inform His Majesty of that fact; but if, in the meantime, the "Emperor of China" or the "King of the Cannibals" should apply to our Webbs and McKays for such merchandise, it would be impossible to refuse, for both these sovereigns are on terms of strict friendship with Great Britain, and have a right to as many fast-sailing steamers as they can pay for. If, when they leave our shores, they should miss their way, and get into some Japanese port, or make a few rich hauls upon British commerce, will the fault be ours? We shall be enabled to show from British precedent that the transaction was one of strict neutrality, and that by interfering, we should have violated the rights of citizens, and interfered with the doings of a nation with whom we were upon fraternal terms. Should a protest be entered, we can seize some cockboat and put our law courts at work upon her while the big craft get out of reach, or we can get up a diplomatic correspondence so deep that the bottom cannot be sounded, which will answer all purposes until a score of millions of pounds of English maritime property is consigned to the blazes. Farther, if our enterprising merchants see fit to make some port upon our western coast, say Portland or San Francisco, a Nassau or a Bermuda, can we help it? If the thousand ingenious inventors of instruments of destruction, now looking out for encouragement, were to offer themselves and their machines to the Siagoon, and should some fine day blow up the British fleet sent to destroy his cities, would the fault be ours? Can we be expected to examine every machine and every ship that clears from this port for China, especially when it is paid for? No reasonable Government would expect it.

We have learned our lessons on international law from England, and whatever she teaches us must be right, though we shall certainly never commit ourselves as a nation to upholding it. In the meantime, should the "Emperor of China" or her Majesty of Figi want anything in our line, we can assure them that if they should happen to have only Japanese oblongs on hand to pay with, they will not be refused—perhaps not.

SIGNS FROM THE SOUTH.—The denunciations of the rebel tyranny in North Carolina are much more significant than denunciations of our Government by the malcontents of the North. Here there has always been freedom of discussion and no check to assaults upon the Government; but in the South it has been different. When, therefore, we hear from the Legislature, the Bench and the Press, menaces and assaults upon the Confederate authorities, it is a good sign that Confederate power is breaking down, and that the people are not only dissatisfied, but deeply so, and so extensively as to make it impossible for JEFF. DAVIS to repress their utterances.

The Democracy and the Draft.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee, at their last meeting, are reported to have adopted resolutions sustaining the course pursued by Gov. SEYMOUR in relation to the draft. The last of the series reads as follows:

> *Resolved*, That in behalf of the Democratic and conservative citizens of Kings County, we earnestly implore His Excellency Gov. SEYMOUR, while yielding and aiding the President in every legitimate and constitutional manner to restore the Constitution and the Union, not to suffer any innovation or usurpation of the constitutional rights of the sovereign people of this State, from any pretext, or come from what quarter they may, believing such innovations and usurpations would only tend to a certain destruction of our Republican form of Government, in support of which we hereby pledge our hearty coöperation.

One of the conservative, if not democratic, citizens of Kings County protests against the assumption that that portion of the party can be dragooned into an attitude of hostility to the Government on account of the draft, which is so directly pointed at in the resolution copied, and which is specifically alluded to in the first resolution adopted by the Committee. The judicial authorities of the country will control this question as they do all others of importance, and to that authority Gov. SEYMOUR will bow as well as the President of the United States. It is unfortunate that for the accomplishment of party purposes, or indeed for any other, that at so critical a juncture in the affairs of the nation there should be any considerable divergencies of opinion between the executive authorities of the State and General Government, but that there need or will be any real collision between them impugns the common sense and patriotism of one or the other. Gov. SEYMOUR will not plunge headlong into the political maelstrom some of his misguided followers are directing him to, and should he rush blindly on his course, the patriotism of the people of the State will of necessity be aroused to his rescue. We believe that the conservative portions of the Democratic party are in favor of the draft, as soon as any real errors that may have been committed are corrected. There can be no motive on the part of the President either to overlook any errors committed, or to enforce any inequalities in the draft; any other assumption than this can have only sheer partisanship for a basis, and will not be admitted by the respectable portions of the Democratic party.

OBITUARY.

Death of Commodore Morris.

The Navy of the United States has lost another ornament, and the Union one more gallant defender. At twenty minutes past 12 o'clock yesterday, Commodore HENRY W. MORRIS, who recently returned from the Gulf on the flagship *Hartford*, and second in command to Admiral FARRAGUT, breathed his last in this City, after a lingering and painful illness.

Commodore MORRIS was the son of the late THOMAS MORRIS, of this State, a very able and distinguished lawyer in his day, who, also, subsequently to his retirement from the bar, held the position of United States Marshal for the Southern District of this Commonwealth. His grandfather was no less eminent a patriot than GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, the celebrated financier and Secretary of the Navy during our War of Independence. Born in this State, and one of its legal citizens, the Commodore at quite an early age was appointed a Midshipman in the navy, Aug. 21, 1819, after which he served for some time at the Brooklyn Navy-yard. In 1820, he was transferred to the corvette *Cyane*, of 21 guns; then to the sloop-of-war *Ontario*, of 18 guns, and at length to the *Constitution*, a frigate of 44 guns, at that time cruising in the Mediterranean. For the ensuing two years, dating from 1826, he was absent from the service on leave. On May 17, his activity recommenced under the newly conferred commission of Lieutenant, and was among the most devoted and laborious of our officers until 1838, his name then ranging 134 on the list of Lieutenants in the navy. On Jan. 1, of the succeeding year, we find him again absent on leave, his name having, in the meanwhile, risen to 122. From that time on, until far into 1845, he was stationed on special duty in this City, ascending in the meanwhile no less than eighty-six steps of official promotion in those six years.

Toward the close of 1845 he was once more called into active sea service by being placed in command of the U.S. storeship *Southampton*, attached to the African squadron, but in 1846 was again ordered to the Brooklyn Navy-yard. The five ensuing years were passed in "awaiting orders," yet were beneficially applied to the use of his profession. This lapse of time with its other changes had, however, brought him to the head of the list in his own grade of rank, and on October 12, 1849, he was made a Commander. In 1852 he stood No. 83 on the roster of his new grade, and was called to the control of the Naval station at this point, a position he held until 1853, when he was given the command of the *Southampton*, and ordered to the coast of Africa, where he remained for two years. He was thence transferred to the Mediterranean station where he served in 1855 as Fleet-Captain under Commodore STRINGHAM, having already risen to No. 69 on the list of Commanders. Returning to the United States in July, 1855, he had, during the next year attained to No. 4 on the rolls of Seniority, and on the 27th of December, 1856, was commissioned as a Captain. Being assigned to particular duty at New-York, he there remained for several years serving as second Presiding Officer at the Court-martial held on Commander WALKER, at the Lyceum of the Brooklyn Navy-yard, in February, 1861. Toward the close of that year, Capt. MORRIS devoted much attention to the completion of the steam sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, then in progress of construction at the Washington Navy-yard. At that period the southern shores of the Potomac River were lined with formidable rebel batteries and it was understood that the insurgents had expressed a particular determination to capture or destroy the noble new vessel should she ever attempt to reach the ocean. These circumstances rendered her an object of especial interest to the President and Secretary of the Navy, and Capt. MORRIS in the pursuit of his duties was very frequently brought into close intercourse with those official dignitaries. The *Pensacola*, finely equipped and armed with 24 heavy guns, successfully ran the Potomac blockade under the able management of her newly appointed Commander, MORRIS, Jan. 12, 1862, and after brief delay in Hampton Roads, sailed for her destination in the Gulf of Mexico. She rendezvoused finally at the Passes of the Mississippi with the *Richmond*, the *Hartford* and others of Admiral FARRAGUT's fleet then preparing for the memorable actions in which Forts Jackson and Philip were so brilliantly passed, the Chalmette batteries bombarded, the Confederate flotilla destroyed, and New-Orleans seized. When Admiral FARRAGUT proceeded to fresh conquests farther up the river, he confided to Commodore MORRIS the delicate and difficult task of watching the Delta and the adjacent coasts, and holding the great and still turbulent City of New-Orleans, a trust he so ably and discreetly discharged as to elicit the unqualified written encomiums of his superior in command.

The events of that period are brightly historical, but the complicated efforts and anxieties therewith involved, proved too much for the weather-beaten veteran, who for well nigh forty-five years had withstood the battle and the breeze in the service of his country, passing no less than twenty of the sum total actually afloat and at sea. His health began to fail during the New-Orleans campaign, and not even the geniality of his temper, the kindly and gentlemanly graces of his manner, the steadfast patriotism and courage of his heart, nor the stirring narratives of "hair-breadth 'scapes and ventures perilous," with which he was wont to delight the social circle could arrest the progress of the destroyer. Urged long since by his friends to withdraw from active service to the repose he had so faithfully earned, he persisted in the discharge of duty until he had exhausted his once iron energies, and at length returned to the North amid the applause of the Nation only to die. For some days after his arrival here, he lingered on the verge, sometimes seeming to recuperate, and then relapsing, until death closed his long record of honor, usefulness, and glory.

It is pleasant to know that domestic affection, combined with the manly tenderness of a host of old companions in arms to brighten the last moments of the brave old hero, and that he died, as it were, with his "harness on his back," while from East to West, and from North to farthest South, the land of his love and his devotion rang with the recapitulation of his deeds, and the joy of dawning rescue so largely purchased by the valor of his immediate associates, and his own. The gentle faces of three of his accomplished daughters smiled on him in his last moments, and the hands of his gallant comrades, who waited at his bedside, closed his eyes. Befitting termination to a great career, combining a noble example with an inspiring moral! The past belongs to history, his epitaph to his country!

In recalling the changes which this obituary to worth and high success revives, it may not be amiss to mention that Commodore MORRIS passed several years in the Coast Survey, on the Florida Reef and the Tortugas, under the command of Lieut. TATNALL, now a Captain in the rebel service, and was also TATNALL's First Lieutenant in the *Consort*, when she conveyed the Mexican Dictator SANTA ANNA from New-York to Vera Cruz subsequently to his capture by the Texans.

Gen. T. H. HOLMES, who recently died in Arkansas, of delirium tremens, was a North Carolinian by birth, and was appointed a cadet in the Academy at West Point in 1825. Upon his graduation he was assigned to the Seventh Infantry, with the rank of Second Lieutenant by brevet, and in 1833 was offered and declined a Second Lieutenancy of dragoons. He was promoted to a First Lieutenancy in 1835, and to a Captaincy three years afterward. For gallant and meritorious conduct at Monterey, Mexico, he was breveted Major. After the expiration of the war he remained several years in Missouri, New-Mexico and Texas, and in 1858 commanded at Fort Bliss, in the last-named State. In 1860, he was transferred to Fort Columbus, in this harbor, on recruiting service. In the latter part of that year he obtained leave of absence, went to North Carolina, where he had large possessions, both in land and negroes. In April, 1861, he resigned his commission and entered the rebel service. In November of that year he was appointed to command at Aquia Creek, in coöperation with the army at Manassas. Without doing anything worthy of note there or elsewhere, he managed to gain the favor of JEFF. DAVIS, who appointed him commander of the Trans-Mississippi Department about a year ago, very much to the disgust of the Confederates generally. Gen. HOLMES' last exploit was the attack upon Helena, Arkansas, July 4, when he was disastrously repulsed by the National forces under Gen. PRENTISS. This failure unquestionably aggravated his previously intemperate habits and hastened the close of his career. None probably will regret his death less than the rebels themselves, for it gives a chance for the appointment of an able officer to the command thus vacated.

The Canadian Parliament.

QUEBEC, Friday, Aug. 14.

Parliament assembled yesterday and elected Hon. LEWIS WALBRIDGE Speaker by eight majority.

To-day the Governor-General delivered the opening speech. He directed special attention to the Militia law, which, he said, required extensive amendment in order to make it effective. He asked Parliament to sanction the outlay incurred in consequence of the last Parliament ending without voting supplies; also for a pledge for the necessary expenses of the current year. He urged an early attention to the state of the finances; and regretted that for some years past the expenditure had exceeded the income. The establishment of telegraphic and postal communication between Lake Superior and the Pacific coast was recommended as a matter for the consideration of the Parliament.

The Indian Troubles.

CHICAGO, Friday, Aug. 14.

A special dispatch from St. Paul says the reported death of LITTLE CROW has received positive confirmation by his son, who was captured by a detachment of soldiers on the 29th of July.

Advices from Gen. SIBLEY to the 22d ult. have been received. He had reached a camp where 600 lodges had been, but the Indians had left. When he wrote he was on their trail, four miles from the Missouri Bateau, and said he should follow them wherever they might lead.

The Christian Association.

SARATOGA, Friday, Aug. 14.

A very large meeting was held by the Christian Convention this morning. Rev. GEORGE G. MINGIUS, WM. E. DODGE, Rev. J. E. CHESHIRE and GEORGE G. STUART spoke. A collection of nearly $500 was taken up. The collection for ice yesterday was increased to near $3,000 before midnight. One gentleman at the United States Hotel gave $500 and another $250.

Marine Disasters.

COLLINGWOOD, C. W., Friday, Aug. 14.

The steamer *Clifton*, with an excursion party aboard, is reported ashore near Penetanqueshine. No lives were lost.

The steamer *Plough Boy*, due since Tuesday last, has not been heard from, and fears are entertained that she was wrecked in the gale on Tuesday.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention.

BOSTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

The Massachusetts Democratic State Convention will be held at Worcester on the 3d of September next.

Homeward Bound Regiments.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Aug. 14.

The Twenty-eighth Maine and the Forty-seventh Massachusetts regiments, nine months men, arrived at Memphis on the 13th instant, from Port Hudson.

Later from Venezuela.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 14.

Advices from Venezuela to July 30 say that the rebels still held Porto Cabello, and Laguayra was considered blockaded.

The Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Aug. 14.

Sales of the five-twenties to-day amounted to $612,500.

Death of the Rebel Gen. Holmes.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Aug. 14.

Intelligence has been received here that the rebel Gen. HOLMES died recently of delirium tremens.

FIRST ALABAMA CAVALRY.—Col. GEORGE E. SPENCER, the commander of the First regiment of Alabama cavalry, is in this City, on a brief leave of absence. The regiment, which is composed entirely of Alabamians and Mississippians, is one of the finest in the Southwest, and has done an extraordinary amount of hard service since its organization. It is now stationed near Corinth, Miss., and is one of the regiments that was in the command of the late Brig.-Gen. CORWYN. There are clergymen, members of the Legislature and Southern planters serving as privates in Col. SPENCER's regiment—men who know by experience what the rebel tyranny is, and are willing to spend their life in exterminating it. They are a noble body of soldiers, and have a most accomplished and gallant leader.

AN ARAB DESCENT ON NEW-YORK.—Last Monday a small band of men, some ten or a dozen, who pride themselves on belonging to a race of men who have never been conquered, arrived in New-York. Our citizens, and strangers visiting the City, stare after them, and imagine with anxious voices who and what they are? Their picturesque costume and manly bearing are objects of the greatest interest, and the admiration they excite is unbounded. They are Bedouin Arabs, men of the desert, and the only genuine Arabs that have ever visited this country. The chief characteristic of the Bedouin Arabs is their unbounded hospitality, great bravery and heroic conduct. The favorite pastime of the Bedouin Arab is in athletic exercises, in which they become exceedingly efficient. The Arabs we have now with us, it is said, are wonderful gymnasts, and have lately astonished the principal cities of Europe—London and Paris—by their wonderful feats. It is stated that before leaving the City they intend letting New-Yorkers have a taste of their quality, and for that purpose a pavilion on the Arabian plan will be erected on Fourteenth-street, opposite the Academy of Music.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—The Executive Committee of the German Republican Central Committee assembled at 8 o'clock, last evening, at the Steuben House, on the Bowery, E. LUEDER, President, and M. C. HANDSCHUG, Secretary. The business of the evening was important, but owing to the strict secrecy preserved, did not transpire. A general meeting of the Central Committee will take place on Friday evening next, when matters of great interest will be openly debated.

A VETERAN HOME.—Yesterday morning, Capt. JOHN COOKE, of Company F, Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, arrived here by the *St. Mary*, from New-Orleans. Although 64 years of age, Capt. COOKE organized a Company, took its command, and became an active participant in the war. He was severely wounded at Port Hudson, and laid for 44 days in St. James' Hospital, New-Orleans. Although he returns in shattered health, his devotion to the cause is strong as ever, and he wants but recovery to return to its service. On parting with his Company he was the recipient of a letter from officers and men bearing feeling and eloquent testimony of their attachment to him as an officer and man, and expressing their admiration for his endurance and courage on all occasions. He left for his residence, Albany, last evening, where he is universally esteemed, and where hosts of friends will cordially welcome him.

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A Union State Convention will be held at Syracuse, on the 2d day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate State Officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

All persons who are in favor of unconditionally sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is finally suppressed, and of maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are requested to meet on the call of the Union Committees in their respective localities, and choose Three Delegates from each Assembly District to attend such Convention.

The officers to be nominated are:

A Secretary of State.
A Comptroller.
A State Treasurer.
An Attorney-General.
A State Engineer and Surveyor.
A Canal Commissioner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, and
A Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It is also recommended that a Mass Ratification Meeting of the loyal young men of the State be held at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES KELLY, New-York.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, New-York.
CHARLES JONES, Brooklyn.
J. C. FERGUSON, Westchester Co.
R. C. McCORMICK, Jamaica, Queens Co.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany.
CHARLES B. RICHARDS, Troy.
HENRY R. LOW, Monticello, Sullivan Co.
E. M. MERRIAM, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.
EDWARD DODD, Argyle, Washington Co.
HENRY CHURCHILL, Gloversville, Fulton Co.
P. V. ROGERS, Utica.
FRANK HISCOCK, Syracuse.
M. S. CUSHMAN, Oswego.
W. S. LINCOLN, Newark Valley, Tioga Co.
WILLIAM GLEASON, Delhi, Delaware Co.
FREDERICK JULIAN, Green, Chenango Co.
D. D. S. BROWN, Scottsville, Monroe Co.
JAMES C. JACKSON, Dansville, Livingston Co.
ISAAC FULLER, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.
WALTER L. SESSIONS, Panama, Chautauqua Co.
WILKES ANGELL, Angelica, Allegany Co.
BEN. FIELD, Albion, Orleans Co.
Union State Committee.

Dated Saratoga Springs, July 23, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE, OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, CORNER BROADWAY AND 23D-ST., August, 1863.

In pursuance of the above call, all citizens who approve of the same, and will pledge themselves to sustain the nominations to be made by the Union and Republican State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 2d day of September, 1863, are cordially invited to coöperate with the Republican Union Association in the various Wards in this City, in nominating and electing three Delegates and three Alternates to represent the various Assembly Districts in this City in the Union and Republican State Convention, to be held as per above call. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it be recommended to each Republican Ward Association, to meet at their respective places of meeting in each Ward on Monday evening, Aug. 17, at 8 o'clock, and appoint a Committee of Five whose duty it shall be to confer with citizens as above stated—that all who agree and will pledge themselves to support the candidates to be selected by the Union and Republican Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 2d of September, are to be cordially invited to participate in the selection of Delegates and Alternates to said Convention, and that the various Republican Ward Associations shall give ample notice that they are ready to confer with all such Union associations, with the view of having a cordial and united action in the selection of Delegates.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the call of the Union Republican Committees, and in accordance with the above recommendations to the Ward Associations, those Wards lying north of 14th-st., shall meet on FRIDAY, the 21st inst., at their respective places of meeting, at 8 o'clock, and elect by ballot three Delegates and three Alternates to represent each district, within that portion of the City, in the State Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 2d day of September, 1863; and be it further

Resolved, That the Wards lying south of 14th-st. shall meet at their respective places of meeting, on Friday evening, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock, and elect by ballot one delegate from each Election District Convention, for the purpose of electing and appointing three delegates and three alternates to represent each of the Assembly Districts within that portion of the City, in the State Convention to be held in Syracuse on the 2d day of September next, 1863.

Resolved, That the President of each Ward Association shall appoint at least three Inspectors to superintend the election, whose duty it shall be to receive and count the votes and report the same to the Association; and such election shall be conducted under such rules and regulations as the Association may direct, and in accordance with regulation of the Central Committee in 1856, and continued in force until this time.

The delegates shall in all cases be chosen by ballot, and no person shall be permitted to vote at the election of such Delegates except the members of the Association, and such other persons who are sanctioned by the Committee of Conference, and who have pledged themselves to support the candidates who may be chosen by the Convention to be held in Syracuse, Sept. 2, 1863. All such persons, not members of the Association, who are allowed to vote at such election, will, previous to voting, have their names and residences recorded, and fully agree to the rules for such election.

The Polls shall be opened at 7½ and close at 9½ o'clock P. M.

Notice of the time and place of holding the election in each Ward shall be given by each Ward Association by advertising in at least two daily papers, for at least two days previous to the election.

In case any Association shall fail to elect on the first ballot, such Association shall have the power to call another meeting, on giving one day's notice by advertisement, to complete the election.

The several Assembly Conventions for the Assembly Districts south of 14th-st., shall meet for the purpose of selecting Delegates and Alternates for the Syracuse Convention on the 24th day of August, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the following places:

First—At corner Chambers-st. and College-place.
Second—At Golden's, cor. Centre and Franklin sts.
Third—At Fifth Ward Hotel.
Fourth—At Nos. 192 and 194 Henry-st.
Fifth—At Bleecker Building.
Sixth—At No. 274 Grand-st.
Seventh—At Jefferson Market.
Eighth—At corner Pitt and Broome sts.
Tenth—At Steuben House.
Twelfth—At No. 21 Avenue D.
And it is further

Resolved, That in accordance with the recommendation of the State Central Committee, that the Young Men of the Republican and all other Union Associations that are in favor of an active, earnest, and energetic prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed out and treason punished, and who are determined to sustain the laws, be chosen and invited by such Associations to attend the Young Men's Union Convention to be held at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863, at 11 A. M.; and that all such Delegates to the Young Men's Convention be invited to meet on the 29th day of August, at 7½ o'clock P.M., in the large room southeast corner of Broadway and 23d-st., to make arrangements to attend the Young Men's Convention at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1863.

The Special Committee to whom was referred the matter contained in the within call beg leave to report that they approve of the same.

JOHN KEYSER, SINCLAIR TOUSEY,
A. BLAKELEY, A. J. WILLIAMSON.
A. M. PALMER, Special Committee.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

A Bad Breath, the Greatest Curse the Human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends for ever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentrifice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the
Night Blooming Cereus,
A Most Exquisite,
Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful
Flower from which it takes its name.
PHALON & SON,
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Sold by Druggists generally.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Miller's 50 Cent Hair Dye, Black and Brown, warranted the best, cheapest, most durable and natural in the world. Dyes the most beautiful black or brown instantaneously. Try it. Sold by all Druggists. Depot at No. 56 Dey-st., N. Y.

Mosquito Bites.—The painful irritation immediately relieved and no mark left, by using Dr. Tobias' Venetian Liniment. Some ladies say it is worth $5 per bottle. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists and storekeepers everywhere. Depot, No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 700 Broadway.

The Oriental Electro-Magnetic and Medicated Vapor Baths, at Nos. 6 and 8 4th-av., near the Cooper Union, are the greatest luxuries of the season. Open to Ladies and Gentlemen from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

BREWER—FISHER.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, at the Presbyterian Church, Mercer-st., by Rev. Arthur Mitchell, of Morristown, N. J., WILLIAM A. BREWER, Jr., and Miss BELLA C. FISHER, daughter of the late Charles W. Fisher, Esq.

DEANE—BLANCHARD.—In this City, on Thursday, Aug. 13, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, CHARLES T. DEANE and Miss JOSEPHINE A. BLANCHARD. No cards.

DIED.

ARTHUR.—In Bergen Point, ROSALIE, only daughter of E. H. Arthur, President of Union Bank, aged 23 years.

Funeral will take place on Monday next, Aug. 17, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Calvary Church. Friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

BRITTIN.—In Madison, N. J., on Friday, Aug. 14, of consumption, ELISABETH, widow of the late Abraham Brittin, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, at 11 o'clock A. M., on Monday, Aug. 17, without further notice. Cars leave at the foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8¼ o'clock A. M.

BRUSH.—In Ravenswood, L. I., on Thursday, Aug. 13, ELIZA ANN BRUSH, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her brother-in-law, George P. Hyer, in Ravenswood, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

BISHOP.—In Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, Aug. 13, by the accidental discharge of a pistol in his own hand, OLIVER S. BISHOP.

Funeral from the house of his father, George G. Bishop, this day, Friday, Aug. 14, at 3½ o'clock P. M.

CAMP.—On Friday, Aug. 14, at Bath, L. I., CHRISTINE J., daughter of Antoinette and Amzi L. Camp, aged 10 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 15, from No. 5 Carrol-place, Bath, L. I. Carriages will be at Hamilton-av. Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock.

DAVISON.—On Friday, Aug. 14, MINNIE C., infant daughter of Claude and Minnie Davison, aged 5 months and 5 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of her grandfather, Charles Gregg, Esq., Gates-av., Brooklyn, south side, second house east of Classon-av., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 16, at 4 o'clock.

DARRACH.—In Vicksburgh, Miss., on Sunday, July 19, from dysentery, BARTOW DARRACH, Surgeon U. S. Volunteers, at the post of duty in the triumphs of a Christian faith, aged 33 years.

DILL.—On Friday, Aug. 14, HARRIET L., daughter of James Dill, aged 19 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Monday morning, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her father, New-Dorp, S. I. Carriages will be in attendance at New-Dorp Station on arrival of the train from the 9 o'clock boat from New-York.

DICKINSON.—In Rockaway, L. I., on Wednesday, Aug. 12, HARRIET, daughter of Alfred and Annie Dickinson, aged 1 year, 9 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Harriet Townsend, Newtown Creek, L. I., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 4 o'clock.

EMMET.—In Astoria, L. I., at his residence, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, THOMAS ADDIS EMMET, aged 66 years.

His friends, and the friends of his family, are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at St. George's Church, in Astoria, at 2½ o'clock, on Saturday next, Aug. 15. The steamboat *Sylvan Grove*, will leave for Astoria at 1½ o'clock P. M., from Peck-slip.

FELLOWS.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 12, at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Laura A. Fellows, FANNY GRAHAM, eldest surviving daughter of the late William M. Fellows, and granddaughter of Charles B. Mease, aged 21 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at No. 12 East 23d-st., Madison-square, south, on Saturday morning, Aug. 15, at 10 o'clock, without further notice.

GREGORY.—On Thursday afternoon, Aug. 13, BENJAMIN GREGORY, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 114 Cannon-st., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, Aug. 15, without further invitation.

GRAHAM.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, ANN GRAHAM, widow of Duncan Graham, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Legget, No. 131 Henry-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock, without further notice.

KNAPP.—In Darien, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, NOAH KNAPP, aged 61 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Darien.

McMANNUS.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, at U. S. Hospital, Portsmouth, Va., HOWARD McMANNUS, formerly attached to U. S. gunboat *Daylight*, in the 22d year of his age.

Notice of funeral upon arrival of remains.

MORRIS.—On Friday, Aug. 14, Commodore HENRY W. MORRIS, U. S. Navy, in the 58th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers of the U. S. Navy, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. George's Church, (Stuyvesant-square,) on Monday, Aug. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

MERRIAM.—In Homewood, Lewis County, N. Y., on Friday, Aug. 7, ELLEN GERTRUDE, only daughter of Clinton L. and Caroline H. Merriam, aged 5 years and 9 months.

PANGBURN.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, of consumption, ELIZA M. STURGES, wife of William H. Pangburn, aged 32 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 West 37th-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

PEACOCK.—On Friday, Aug. 14, JAMES L., infant son of John R. and Mary Ann Peacock, aged 1 year, 6 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the house, No. 160 Perry-st., at 1 o'clock today.

☞ Plainfield (N. J.) papers please copy.

ROBERTS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 12, LILLIE, only child of Rosalind S. and John L. Roberts, Jr., aged 2 years, 1 month and 25 days.

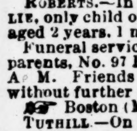
Funeral services will take place at the residence of her parents, No. 97 East 31st-st., on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 11 A. M. Friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

☞ Boston (Mass.) papers please copy.

TUTHILL.—On Thursday, Aug. 13, SAMUEL B. TUTHILL, aged 68 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday, Aug. 15,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 135 Bridge-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 431.—Aug. 14, 1863.
30, 39, 26, 38, 78, 44, 68, 76, 52, 69, 77, 67, 22.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 432.—Aug. 14, 1863.
51, 24, 62, 35, 14, 1, 38, 56, 28, 44, 7.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.



METALLIC ARTIFICIAL LEGS.
Made of corrugated brass.
Patented Jan. 6, 1863.
WEIGHS ONLY FOUR POUNDS.
Soldier's price, $50; civilian's, $80. Send for a circular.
J. W. WESTON, Agent,
No. 491 Broadway, New-York.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.

NOTICE.—The Library and down-town office will be closed for cleaning and repairs, from Monday, Aug. 17, to Monday, Aug. 31, inclusive. The Reading-room will be closed from the 24th to the 31st, inclusive. By order.
SAMUEL W. HARNED, Rec. Sec'y.

COLTON
DENTAL ASSOCIATION.
Teeth positively extracted without pain by the Nitrous Oxide Gas
Rooms at No. 22 Pond-st.

MUSQUITO NETS,
MUSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS and FRAMES.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
Dr. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

HARLEM, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, and Dr. VON EISENBERG operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.
WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"NEW-YORK, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. VON EISENBERG's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.
THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"NEW-YORK, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. VON EISENBERG. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr. VON EISENBERG's unsurpassing skill.
SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 MADISON-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.
JOHN TAYLOR.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.
CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

JUNE 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. VON EISENBERG almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. VON EISENBERG to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. VON EISENBERG's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.
HUGH GILLON,
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ!

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."
FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

ELECTRICITY INVISIBLY CONNECTS EVERY DOOR AND WINDOW of the house with this one bell in the sleeping-room. It has been in successful operation for SIX YEARS. It has never been broken through without giving the alarm. It has saved scores of houses from burglary. It is so perfectly simple that a child can take care of it. The whole house is connected and disconnected with the bell by one small spring at the bell. Hundreds of gentlemen who are using it will be referred to at the office, where it is in operation and for sale. E. HOLMES, No. 252 Broadway, opposite the City Hall.

IT IS A DYE.

IN THE YEAR 1845, MR. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.

The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.

The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.

The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists.
A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 12 Gold-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, viâ Southampton and Bremen, per steamer AMERICA, and for Ireland, viâ Queenstown, per steamer CITY OF MANCHESTER, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 15th day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

MEERSCHAUM MANUFACTORY.—POLLAK & SON, No. 357 BROOME-ST., NEAR BOWERY.—The only place in the City to get pipes and cigar-holders cut to order. A large assortment of genuine goods always on hand. Repairing, boiling in wax, amber put on, covers of silver or German silver fixed, at the shortest notice.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW AN ARMY LIVES, MOVES, AND FIGHTS.
HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Publish this Day:
THE BIVOUAC
AND
THE BATTLE-FIELD,
By
Capt. GEORGE F. NOYES.
12mo, Cloth, $1 25.

The position of the author as Staff-officer made him conversant with every phase of military life in camp on the march and on the field. Leaving to others elaborate discussions of strategy, he has sought, in a series of graphic campaign sketches, to present a picture of the everyday life of the American volunteer. They relate to the Army of the Potomac from the time when it was ordered to coöperate with McClellan in his advance upon the Peninsula down to the time when it took part in Burnside's disastrous attack upon the Confederate intrenchments at Fredericksburgh, and the weary delay in Winter quarters which followed. They embrace the battles of Cedar Mountain, Gainesville, the second at Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, and Fredericksburgh. The descriptions of everyday life in camp and on the march are fully as interesting as those of battles and combats, and are quite as essential to an adequate idea of the duties of the soldier.

Capt. Noyes, writing long before the great day of Gettysburgh, prophesies the brilliant achievements which the Army of the Potomac would yet accomplish. It has passed, he says, through a series of disappointments, "with a courage and determination more ennobling than any success, on its way to future victories. Its day of glory is sure to come. On many a battle-field it has illustrated a heroic valor which has won for it on the Peninsula, in Maryland, and in Eastern Virginia, magnificent partial successes—the promise and prophecy of that substantial and decisive victory yet to come. Let me pay to it the homage of my admiration and gratitude for its past sacrifices, and attest my belief, founded upon the evidence of my own experiences, that it is yet to cover itself with patriotic glory. How splendidly this army can fight; how, when a forlorn hope was needed, the men have been always ready; how, after weeks of hard marching and fighting, they have moved with alacrity against the enemy, has been partially delineated in these pages."

HARPER & BROTHERS
Have just Published

ROMOLA. A Novel. By GEORGE ELIOT, Author of "Adam Bede," "The Mill on the Floss," "Silas Marner," and "Scenes of Clerical Life." With numerous Illustrations. 8vo. Paper, $1 25. Cloth, $1 50.

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A DARK NIGHT'S WORK. A Novel. By Mrs. GASKELL, Author of "Sylvia's Lovers," "Mary Barton," "North and South," "Cranford," &c. 8vo, Paper, 25 cents.

☞ Any of the above Works sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

THE LIFE OF VICTOR HUGO.

Mr. CARLETON, publisher of the English translation of "Les Miserables," begs to announce that he will publish, on SATURDAY, an English translation of the magnificent new work, just issued in Paris, entitled

VICTOR HUGO.
BY A WITNESS OF HIS LIFE.

It is the most charming biography that has ever appeared, and readers of "Les Miserables" will be astonished at the flood of light thrown upon that masterpiece of fiction. MARIUS is but Victor Hugo himself.

One handsome octavo, cloth bound.
Early orders solicited from the trade.

AN ANSWER TO MICHELET'S LOVE (L'AMOUR)
WILL BE PUBLISHED NEXT WEEK.
HUSBAND AND WIFE;
OR, THE SCIENCE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT THROUGH INHERITED TENDENCIES.
One handsome 12mo, cloth-bound. Price, $1 25.

⁂ Michelet, in his remarkable work, entitled LOVE, (L'Amour,) says "Oh, for a book worthy of woman! Where shall I find it? A holy book, a tender book, but one which shall not be enervating! A book to strengthen without hardening, without blunting her, which will not trouble her with idle dreams!"

The attempt has been made in this new work to supply just such a want, and to produce emphatically

A BOOK FOR WOMAN.

Among the many interesting topics treated are the following, selected from the

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⁂ This work is sold everywhere, and will be sent by mail *free*, on receipt of price, by
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NEW MUSIC.
JUST PUBLISHED.
The most beautiful song of the day, "I Loved That Dear Old Flag the Best."
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CATARRH.

The Daily TIMES of Wednesday next (Aug. 19th,) will contain the first of a series of letters on Catarrh, its causes, symptoms and effects, by Dr. LIGHTHILL, of No. 34 St. Mark's-place, author of a "Popular Treatise on Deafness, its causes and prevention."

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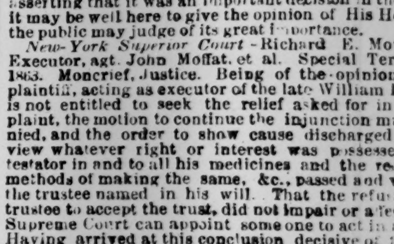

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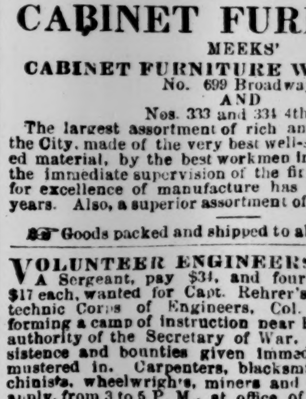

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CAUTION!!!
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Druggists and medicine dealers throughout the country are cautioned against buying or selling certain medicines prepared by a firm calling themselves JOHN MOFFAT & Co., and doing business at No. 32 EAST SEVENTEENTH-STREET, which medicines are claimed by them to be the genuine
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The Court having appointed the undersigned trustee to conduct the business for the benefit of the minor children of the late proprietor,
Dr. W. B. MOFFAT, (deceased,)
he (the trustee) has obtained an injunction restraining the said John Moffat & Co. from making or selling the same, and he begs to assure the trade and the public that he will use every means in his power to protect them against the introduction of any
SPURIOUS ARTICLE,
PURPORTING TO BE
MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The undersigned is the only person who is authorized or competent to manufacture these medicines. They will be compounded in strict accordance with the late
Dr. MOFFAT'S ORIGINAL RECIPE,
which is the only safe guide he has left on record.

As John Moffat & Co. have been publishing quite extensively the order of Judge Moncrief, dissolving the preliminary injunction obtained by the executor in March last, and as they have sought to make capital out of it by asserting that it was an important decision in their favor, it may be well here to give the opinion of His Honor that the public may judge of its great importance.

New-York Superior Court—Richard E. Mount, Jr., Executor, agt. John Moffat, et al. Special Term, June, 1863. Moncrief, Justice. Being of the opinion that the plaintiff, acting as executor of the late William B. Moffat, is not entitled to seek the relief asked for in his complaint, the motion to continue the injunction must be denied, and the order to show cause discharged. In my view whatever right or interest was possessed by the testator in and to all his medicines and the recipes and methods of making the same, &c., passed and vested in the trustee named in his will. That the refusal of that trustee to accept the trust, did not impair or affect it. The Supreme Court can appoint some one to act in her stead. Having arrived at this conclusion decisive of the application made on behalf of this plaintiff, I do not express any opinion upon the other points submitted.
ANDREW ANDERSON, JR., Trustee,
Moffat Building, No. 335 Broadway,
and No. 186 Church-st.

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VOLUNTEER ENGINEERS ATTENTION.—A Sergeant, pay $34, and fourteen artificers, pay $17 each, wanted for Capt. Rehrer's Company B, Polytechnic Corps of Engineers, Col. KENNEDY, now forming a camp of instruction near Philadelphia, under authority of the Secretary of War. Pay, clothing, subsistence and bounties given immediately upon being mustered in. Carpenters, blacksmiths, axemen, machinists, wheelwrights, miners and other artificers may apply, from 3 to 5 P. M., at office of FRANK W. BALLARD, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

DUANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—NO. 143 HUDSON-st. At the annual election for Trustees, J. O. Fowler was reelected, and Henry Emmons and Joseph Godwin, in place of Vincent LeCompt and Isaac Odell. Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. L. H. KING. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Lecture Wednesday evenings. Classes Thursday and Friday evenings. All are invited.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF WILLIAM AND FULTON STREETS.—Divine service every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School and Bible Class at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's Prayer Meeting at 6½ o'clock in the evening. Friday evening Prayer Meeting at 7¾ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats furnished.

ORDINATION—CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Stanton-st. between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Seats free. Next SUNDAY MORNING in this church, Bishop BEDELL, of Ohio, will admit the Rev. SAMUEL MAXWELL, Jr., of Akron, in the same State, to the Order of Priesthood. The Rev. HENRY L. JONES, of Fitchburgh, Mass., will preach in the evening.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXTON wanted by a young man who is in every respect competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of the church. Address SEXTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

AN ASSEMBLY OF BELIEVERS IN THE Lord Jesus Christ meet together in the UNIVERSITY BUILDING, Washington-square, every FIRST DAY OF THE WEEK at half past 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of worshipping God, and breaking bread in remembrance of the Lord's death. The Gospel will be preached in the evening at half past 7 o'clock.

SOUTH FIFTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH. WILLIAMSBURGH.—Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, D. D., Principal of Fort Edward Institute, will preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, 16th inst., at 10½ o'clock, and address the Juvenile Missionary Society at 2½ o'clock P. M. The public are cordially invited to attend both of these services.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS OF THE CONgregation of the New Dispensation EVERY SUNDAY at Hall No. 951 Broadway, corner 23d st., at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Afternoon, Conference as formerly held at Dodworth Hall. Collection taken up to defray expenses. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING at same place.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH—BOTANIC Hall, No. 68 East Broadway.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon subject—*The Inheritance of the Saints; Where Is It? and when will it be given?* All who are interested to know, are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PATOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, (near Hoyt-st.,) Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every Tuesday evening.

OPPOSITION TO SPIRITUALISM.—ELDer F. H. BERICK, of Boston, will continue his lectures at the Hall, No. 24 Cooper Institute, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Aug. 18 and 19, commencing at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, (REV. Dr. HATFIELD'S,) corner 31st-st. and 9th-av., will reopen for public worship again on SUNDAY, 16th inst., after having been closed for two Sabbaths for cleaning and repairs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

MARKET-ST. CHURCH.—REV. HENRY A. HARLOW, of New-Brunswick, N. J., will preach in the Market-st. Church, on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

ONE SERMON MORE!—THE PROPHET Snow will preach once more in the hall of Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free. Those who would know from the word of prophecy, what is coming on the earth, are invited.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rooms of this Association will be closed from SATURDAY, the 15th inst., until MONDAY, Sept. 7. By order of the Board of Directors,
R. R. McBURNEY, Secretary.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH—Rev. J. M. CARROLL, Pastor—will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening, at 7½. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6½ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

MARINERS' TEMPLE, OLIVER-STREET, services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½, and 7½ P. M. Rev. JOSEPH STOCKBRIDGE, Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, preaches in the afternoon. Seats in this house are all free.

CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, (EPISCOPAL,) 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., opposite Reservoir-square, Rev. A. B. HART, Rector. Divine service next SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

MERCER-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SEELYE, late of Albany, is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.

WEST FORTY-FOURTH-ST. UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 9th and 10th avs.—Preaching on SUNDAY by the Pastor, Rev. G. CAMPBELL, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. All are invited.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, FOURTH-av., corner 22d-st. Preaching at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. H. B. RIDGAWAY. Evening services will be omitted during August.

REV. TH. MONOD WILL PREACH IN the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., in the basement, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

REV. DR. BELL WILL PREACH IN THE church in 50th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY, Aug. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL Teachers' Association will hold their regular monthly meeting in Rev. Mr. HOVEY'S Presbyterian Church on Avenue C, corner of 4th-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, the 19th inst., at 8 o'clock.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF CARMEL TOWNSEND, of Newstead, Erie Co., New-York, who was a member of the Seventy-fourth regiment New-York National Guards, and went with that regiment into Pennsylvania, and from there to this City, when his comrades thought he exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, when the regiment left for home, on the 21st of July; afterwards on board the Hudson River Cars, it was discovered young TOWNSEND was missing, since which time he has not been heard from. TOWNSEND has served two years in the Fourteenth New-York Volunteers, and was discharged last Spring at Utica, with the rest of his regiment. He is a man about 25 years of age, and weighs about 170 pounds. Any information of his whereabouts will be gratefully received and suitably rewarded, by calling at room No. 275 Astor House.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1863. E. P. GOSLIN.

RICHARD JOHNS.—HELEN THINKS SHE saw you on Broadway yesterday. If in the City, call on us.
Aug. 14, 1863. ELIZA

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A GREAT DISCOVERY.
ANÆSTHETIC NITROUS OXIDE.
TEETH POSITIVELY EXTRACTED
without pain, by Dr. HOYT, sole manufacturer of anæsthetic nitrous oxide. It is superior to chloroform or ether, and perfectly harmless, causing a quiet sleep, with pleasing sensations and perfect insensibility to pain, during which I extract teeth without the knowledge of the patient. Teeth filled, and artificial teeth of every description inserted. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed.
DR. HOYT, Dentist,
No. 907 Broadway, near 20th-st.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N.Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

TO DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN RUBBER GOODS.
DAVIDSON'S PATENT SYRINGE.

All parties infringing the patent for the above-named article, either in making, using or selling the same, in violation of the letters patent of the United States, granted therefor to Charles H. Davidson, on the 31st day of March, 1857, are hereby notified to desist from such infringement forthwith.

It is the intention of the own[illegible] said patent to prosecute all infringers to the full e[illegible]t of the law.
R. HAMILTON, Attorney for
DAVIDSON SYRINGE COMPANY.

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BOILERS.—FOR SALE, THREE STEAMBOAT boilers in complete order. They are 35 feet long and 11 feet through. Apply to AYMAR & CO., Nos. 34 and 35 South-st.

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FOR SALE CHEAP—COACHES, FINE FOUR and six-seat Rockaways, Germantowns, fine top and no top buggies, park, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at TAYLOR'S, No. 66 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

WANTED—STALLS IN A PRIVATE STABLE for three horses, with two carriages; location near the 5th-av., and not above 14th-st. Address B. B. B., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

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AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

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SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

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YOU WANT TO SCARE MUSQUITOES.

Day and night musquitoes bite
And fill us with vexation;
Just let them smell the stuff we sell
And see their consternation.

Ladies and gentlemen who desire exemption from musquitoes, should proceed at once to the drug-store and procure a box of PAPE'S celebrated Musquito Powder, the presence of which will, in a few minutes, drive every musquito out of the room it occupies, without discommoding or annoying the persons in said room in the least degree.

Nothing at all in it poisonous or unpleasant to humanity, but something frightful to musquitoes.

Try a box, it will cost but twenty-five cents and yield you five dollars' worth of pleasure.

See what others say of it:

I have used one box of PAPE'S Musquito Powder, and can recommend it as a sure remedy to get clear of musquitoes. P. CLOSS,
No. 44 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHAS. ENRICH, of Newark, No. 271 Broad-st., says that one box drove all the little pests entirely away.

CHAS. KIRCHOFF, No. 27 Market-st., and hundreds of others have given written testimony to this effect. Thousands of others will do the same.

HAHNE & BLOCK,
No. 186 Broad-st., Newark, N. J., Sole Agents.
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FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.
For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

FISH'S PATENT LAMP HEATING APPARATUS—Gas or Kerosene. No. 1.—Holding one quart of water, for sick room and nursery, has the unqualified approval of the principal physicians of this and other cities. Nos. 2, 3 and 4.—Holding two, three and four quarts of water respectively, with their accompaniments, are so arranged as to cook three or four different articles at one time. At the present price of Kerosene a meal for five or six persons may be prepared at a cost of less than one cent.
WM. D. RUSSELL, Agent,
No. 206 Pearl-st., New-York.

SUBSTITUTES.—SUBSTITUTES WANTED and the highest bounty paid. Those wishing to go, will do well to call at No. 87 West-st., corner of Albany, up stairs. Also wanted, men for the navy, and three months' advance paid. HENRY JAMES, Agent.

SUBSTITUTES WANTED! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!! SUBSTITUTES WANTED!!!—Large cash bounties paid. Come on and get your cash. Highest prices paid at No. 422 Walnut-st., second floor, Philadelphia.

WANTED—TWO IRON TANKS, EACH TO HOLD about five hundred gallons. Apply to the office of Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-st.

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MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS
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GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS!
CLOSING OUT SALE OF SPRING AND SUMMER
DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
are now closing out their entire stock at a great sacrifice.
3,000 yards beautiful check Summer Silks,
Reduced to 50 cents per yard.
2,500 yards real India Wash Silks, very heavy, 27 inches wide, reduced to 75 cents.
The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.
ALSO,
Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.
Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA AND AMERICAN INDIAN STORE, No. 558 BROADWAY, between 13th and 14th sts. Second story is filled with goods from JAPAN, INDIA, CHINA, MANILLA and American Indians, not to be FOUND elsewhere, viz.: PINEAPPLE goods and dresses new; do. plain white; SILKS, SATINS, SEERSUCKERS, CONCAN, CRAPES, BATHING SHOES, LACQUERED ARTICLES; elegant CHINA and TEA SETS; NEW French and Chinese feather Fans; American INDIAN fans with birds, and Bark work; Camphor and Sandal-wood Trunks and Boxes with suitable fancy articles for Europeans. Wholesale and retail. Catalogues sent per mail.

ZEPHYR WORSTED CLOSING OUT.—Eight thousand pounds at retail at wholesale prices. Ladies out of the City would do well to send their orders, as Worsted will be very high this Fall. Saxony Yarns, all colors, Canvas Needles, &c., &c. N. B.—A great variety of Hair Nets, Fans and Fancy Goods, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway.

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AS NURSE OR CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—An English Protestant woman desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; is an experienced nurse and an excellent chambermaid and waitress; has undoubted references from her last place. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AT THE FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av., are always on hand good servants to suit all, and good places also. German, English, Scotch, American, Irish, and Protestants, civil and capable. Also, small girls.

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TO THE HARDWARE TRADE.
A young man having had seven years' experience as salesman in one of the largest hardware houses, where he had peculiar advantages for a full knowledge of the business, wishes a situation with a first-class house who want a tip-top salesman. Is also a good writer and accountant. The very best of references from former house. Any wholesale house wishing an excellent man, both as to character and ability, will address B. Box No. 113, Brooklyn.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTed, a situation as assistant or entry clerk, in any good mercantile business, by an experienced young man, who can give good reference. Address INDUSTRY, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, 266 Broadway.

AS CLERK OR SALESMAN.—WANTED, A situation as clerk or salesman in a boot and shoe or hardware house, by an experienced young man, who can give the best of reference. Address HARDWARE, care of the Mercantile Employment Agency, 266 Broadway.

AS ASSISTANT CLERK.—A YOUNG MAN, who speaks German and English, wishes a situation as assistant clerk in an office, or in any wholesale business. He can write, etc., well, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address C. T. L., State of New-Jersey, Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

A GENTLEMAN WELL QUALIFIED BY experience, and with the best of City references for integrity and capacity, would like the traveling agency of some mercantile or manufacturing establishment; or he would take the consignment of merchandize to any part of the country within the Federal lines. Salary, or commission, may be conditional. Address J. T. P., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A BOY FIFTEEN years old, (large of his age,) in some good wholesale house—grocery preferred. He is a good penman. Apply to W. BARRITT, No. 7 Beekman-st., over Nassau Bank.

HELP WANTED

A COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a coachman and gardener to go a short distance in the country, to take care of a team; must be a first-rate groom and driver, and thoroughly understand the care of fine harness and carriages; garden plain and small; a smart, active, sober and obliging man, who thoroughly understands his business, can obtain a first-rate home in a small family and good pay, by addressing W. W., Box No. 3,769 New-York Post-office. None but such as advertised for, and with the very best references, will be taken.

A GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, A good groom and coachman; must be fully competent and have good City references. Apply this forenoon at No. 34 St. Marks-place.

1,000 CLOAK-MAKERS WANTED.—WE want 1,000 good, experienced hands, to make cloaks. To good seamstresses, who thoroughly understand their business, we will give good pay, and an immediate and steady job. Also, 80 experienced hands, to run Grover & Baker's sewing-machines. Apply this day at the cloak manufactory of ALLEN & PAINE, No. 384 Broadway, rear entrance.

WANTED—A WOMAN WHO UNDERSTANDS thoroughly the Upholstery business, to take charge of the female hands employed in that department. Apply by letter, with references, to A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—FIFTY GOOD CLOAK HANDS. APply at entrance of store on 9th-st., to
A. T. STEWART & CO.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TAKE CARE OF a horse and cow and work in the garden, &c. Apply at No. 586 6th-av., (Real Estate office,) from 9 to 12 A. M.

BOY WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE DRY goods store. Salary $50 the first year. Address Box No. 751 Post-office.

WANTED.—FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS can find steady employment by applying to A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 9th-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to
RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE PLOT OF ground on Newtown Creek, recently occupied by the undersigned as an oil refinery. There is a fine chimney and boiler in perfect order, and bricks enough to rebuild a factory; a good water front and dock, and easy of access from the City by ferry and railroad in thirty minutes.
HEYE BROTHERS, No. 39 Broad-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—VERY SUPERIOR LOcation near Broadway; handsomely fitted up and furnished; long and favorable lease at low rent; doing a large money-making business and offered cheap on easy terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NOS. 183 AND 185 4th-st., near 6th-av., 4-story brick houses, just being finished; very desirable location for a boarding-house; water throughout; can be seen daily. Apply on the premises or at No. 72 West 45th-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—PARTIALLY FURnished, until 1st May next or longer, a first-class four-story house, in a quiet and genteel neighborhood, near Gramercy Park. Price for sale $25,000—to let $250 per month. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY house No. 59 East 29th-st., near 4th-av., with immediate possession. Price $15,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, 30 miles from the City, with 50 acres of land, all in timothy grass except garden. A good garden, with a great abundance of all kinds of the choicest fruits. Two cold graperies, over 200 feet long, containing all the most choice kinds of grapes, all in full bearing; a garden-house under glass, 43x130 feet, containing all kinds of vegetables and fruits, viz.: Peaches, pears, apricots, small fruits, &c. All the glass-houses built on the most approved plans; modern dwelling-house built of brick, 46x46 feet, with extension 30x18, with 16-inch hollow walls; basement under the entire house; 23 rooms above the basement; hot and cold water in the house, wash-tubs, &c.; stable 26x60, with two wings 18x20; barn 60x100, sheds 12x80, hennery 30x30, farm-house, &c. All outbuildings well arranged and well watered, and economically worked. The situation is healthy, and the view of the Hudson not surpassed at any other place. The above will be sold at a bargain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—By order of the executors of John Griffin, deceased.—Sixteen acres of highly improved land, beautifully situated on the banks of the East River, within one hour of the City of New-York, half a mile from the depot of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. On the premises are a large, modern-built mansion, with wing attached, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, boat-house and other outbuildings, all in perfect order. The grounds are handsomely laid out with fruit and ornamental trees. There is also a large garden with a great variety of small fruit. This place, the residence of the late John Griffin, is one of the most beautiful and desirable in Westchester County. For further particulars apply to A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., A very desirable residence, situated on Bayard-st., fronting on open Public Square; house is frame, filled in with brick, 44x40 feet, with all modern improvements and well adapted for Summer or Winter residence. The grounds are 101x226 feet, and are well stocked with all kinds of choice fruits, graperies under glass, &c., &c. The location is very healthy, and facilities for schools, churches, &c., are unsurpassed in a country town. The society is refined and cultivated. The commutation from New-York by railroad is only $60 a year. Price $15,000. Terms very easy. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR SALE.—The large and commodious new building in the town of Somers, Westchester County, forty miles from New-York City, containing some thirty odd rooms, well adapted for a YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, is offered by the proprietor on easy terms. The location is one of the healthiest in the country, scenery beautiful, and only 1½ miles from the Harlem Railroad. Post-office, telegraph station, Episcopal and Presbyterian churches within five minutes' walk. A beautiful orchard, together with five to ten acres of land, will be sold with the building. For further particulars apply to J. B. YOUNG, No. 12 Chambers-st., where plans of building may be seen.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, 2½ miles from the Village of Newburgh, ¼ of a mile from the river; fine commodious house and outbuildings, all of modern style; land well divided in lawns, with choice variety of fruit, &c., being the late residence of Hon. John Van Buren; will be sold cheap, and possession given immediately. Inquire of E. S. PARMALEE, Newburgh, or of H. T. McCOWN, No. 111 Chambers-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES AT $3,000 each; one at $1,800, one at $1,600, a large house, 17 rooms, $3,500; a fine residence, $10,000; also, a variety of land—all within from one to ten minutes' walk of two depots, where there are 28 trains per day to and from the City. Three months will prove the wisdom of those who invest in real estate out of the City. Inquire of JOHN STEPHENS, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A FINE residence of three acres beautifully situated, commanding a fine view of the Hudson; choice fruits, shade trees and shrubbery; the house nearly new, with 14 rooms and all conveniences; a large carriage house; in a first-class neighborhood, good schools, churches; to be sold with or without the furniture, horse, carriage, &c. More land can be had. NEWMAN & FITTON,
No. 25 Wall-st.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION FOR SALE.—The grounds of the Cornwall Collegiate School, with the good will of the establishment. The place contains between 13 and 14 acres, stocked with all kinds of fruit; house large, and well fitted either for this or the boarding business; a fine building site on this place, which will be sold separately if desired. For terms and particulars, address ALFRED C. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE BENJ. S. PIER, in the village of Upper Red Hook, Dutchess Co., N. Y. The place consists of four acres of choice land, well stocked with fruit trees, and a good house and barn. The house contains 12 rooms. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises or of
WM. E. PIER, No. 276 Water-st., N. Y.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., A DESIRABLE place, situated on the mountain side, between North and South Orange, containing about 2½ acres of land, fine house, barn and outbuildings; garden stocked with the choicest varieties of fruit. Address, for particulars, S. T., Post-office Box No. 1,949.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A COUNTRY residence for sale or exchange for City property; 23 lots of ground, fine house, barn and other outhouses, all in complete order, situated at Kingsbridge, 13 miles from the City Hall. Full particulars by addressing Box No. 7 Post-office.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—A house, (12 rooms,) pleasantly situated near the landing; fine lawn and shade-trees; furnished or unfurnished. Apply to J. M. BLACKWELL, No. 61 Pearl-st.

FARMS.

FOR SALE, AT GREENWICH, CONN.—A farm, consisting of 140 acres, well proportioned—meadow, plow pasture and woodland. Abundance of good fruit on the place, including yard and garden fruit of almost every variety. The house is pleasantly situated on the main road from Bedford to Greenwich. Depot and steamboat landing about three-quarters of an hour's drive from the latter places. A stage passes the door daily to and from each place. The house is two and a half stories high, with an observatory—contains thirteen rooms, including a bathroom on the second floor, supplied with water from a tank above. It is on high ground, and commands a fine view of Long Island Sound and the surrounding country. Conveniently situated near the house are outbuildings of every kind, not inferior to any farm-buildings in the town. Also, a good tenant-house and barn on the place. The whole is offered for sale at a reasonable price. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, Esq., corner of Catherine and Cherry sts., New-York, or on the premises, of WILLIAM SMITH.

A HIGHLY CULTIVATED AND VERY PRODUCTIVE FARM CONVENIENT TO THE CITY FOR SALE.—An inducement—buildings large, convenient and in good order; abundance of all varieties of fruit and well watered. Also several for exchange. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FARM, OF from 50 to 100 acres of best quality land. Good buildings, healthy location, not over 30 miles from this City and near a railroad station. Price about $10,000. Address, with full particulars, PLANTATION, Box No. 120 *Times* office, New-York City.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR SCOTCH PLAINS, N. J., consisting of 53 acres—part woodland; also, 1,100 to 1,200 young and choice fruit trees; good house outbuildings, &c. Apply to HENRY G. NICHOLS, No. 85 Maiden-lane.

TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, NEAR Gramercy Park, No. 12 Lexington-av., with key to the park; is a broad and comfortable, house 26 by 50; well furnished, and will be rented to a private family only. Possession 1st of September. For permits address Box No. 3,959 Post-office.

A SCHOOLROOM TO BE LET FOR FEMALES only, situated between 30th and 36th sts., Broadway and the 5th-av.; rent from Aug. 1, $150. Address R. L., Station G, Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.

SEVERAL HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED for the Winter. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED—AN UNFURNISHED HOUSE IN A good neighborhood west of 4th-av., not over $1,000. Address J. B., care E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is at A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., AT AUCTION.

BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 20, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn:

PROVISIONS—A large quantity of bread, pork, preserved meats, flour, rice, dried apples, tea, coffee, molasses, pickles, tomatoes and whisky.

CLOTHING—Round jackets, jumpers, trousers, frocks, overshirts, undershirts, drawers, satinet, flannel, calf and kip shoes, socks, blankets, caps, &c.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, thread, tape, needles, thimbles, knives, scissors, razors, brushes, buttons, blacking, &c.

ALSO—A lot of empty boxes and barrels.

A complete list can be seen by applying at the auctioneer's office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, on the 25th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the UNION STORES, BROOKLYN, the cargo of the prize steamer GERTRUDE, consisting of
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
ARMY BOOTS AND SHOES,
SHOE THREAD,
PAPER,
SODA ASH,
DRUGS & MEDICINES,
&c., &c.
ROB. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 25th day of August, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer SUNBEAM, consisting of
HARDWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
DRY GOODS,
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
LEAD,
BRANDY,
HATS AND CAPS,
ARMS AND AMMUNITION,
&c., &c.
R. MURRAY,
United States Marshal.
Aug. 12, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE SHIP NORTH CAROLINA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER ELIZABETH, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the SHIP PRINCE LEOPOLD, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22th day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER OUACHITA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B. The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at noon, on board thereof, the PRIZE STEAMER SUNBEAM, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Union Stores, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the PRIZE BARK WINNIFRED, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed and delivered, I will sell at Public Auction, on the 22d day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., on board thereof, the BRIG DELTA, HER TACKLE, &c.

N. B.—The above vessel lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.
Aug. 11, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 17th day of August, at 12 o'clock noon, on board thereof, at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the bark *Spring Bok*, her tackle, apparel, &c., as she now lies at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 12 o'clock M., in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., dark brown horse, 15½ hands high, about 6 years old, warranted sound and kind in all harness, very stylish and free driver, free from blemish, and can trot in three minutes; top buggy, built to order by one of our best City manufacturers, has been run but a few times; set of silver plated mounted harness in perfect order; also, two-top buggy, in good order.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVERNMENT stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.
DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Corner of G and 22d sts.,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.
C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, AUG. 15, IN ONE OF THE South ferry stages, near Bowling Green, a POCKET-BOOK containing some bank bills and a draft on one of the City Banks for $500. Any person returning the same to WM. CLARK, Broker, corner of Chatham and Chambers sts., will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—ON TUESDAY EVENING, AUG. 11, A GOLD WATCH and CHAIN attached. Open-faced, gold dial, Swiss anchor watch, No. 40,633. A liberal reward will be paid for same by BISHOP & REIN, No. 6 5th-av. Hotel.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—A GOLD WATCH, Cornell, maker, London, No. 6,503—lever movement. Above reward will be paid at Held's Hotel, corner Bowery and Bayard-st. No questions asked.

FOUND.—U. S. COUPONS. APPLY TO G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTORY IN the City of New-York. The buildings are three, five and six stories high, respectively, covering sixteen lots. The engines are two low-pressure condensers, 36-inch cylinders and 6 feet stroke. This property cost over $250,000, and will be sold at a bargain. Address Box No. 3,230 General Post-office. Brokers need not apply.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 CASH capital, in a safe manufacturing business, already established, with large profit, quick sale and sure pay. Reference given and requested. Apply to J. SMALLEY, Boundbrook, N. J.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

BALLSTON SPA ACADEMY
For lads and young gentlemen, will reopen on MONDAY, 31st of August. Parents who wish a pleasant home and thorough instruction for their sons, will find both in the family of the Principal. Pupils can obtain a complete business education, or a thorough preparation for college.

The long standing and great success of this School, render it in every way worthy of patronage. Send for a circular to
Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

MRS. MACAULAYS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.,
One of the most flourishing Institutions in the country. Special attention paid to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music. French taught by a native, and spoken in the family. For catalogues, address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

MADAME C. MEARS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
NO. 224 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.
Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.
Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING
AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
No. 32 West 18th-st.
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES.
(Formerly, "The Spingler Institute.")
N. E. CORNER PARK-AVENUE AND 38TH-STREET.
The Autumn Session will commence Wednesday, Sept. 16.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MISS BEAN'S
Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 141 Madison-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss BEAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Letters to the above address will be promptly answered.

MRS. WILLIAMES,
French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, L. I.
BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL. D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square,) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D. D., Henry W. Bellows, D. D., Jos. P. Thompson, D. D., Morgan Dix, D. D., Messrs. Charles King, LL. D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

TRINITY SCHOOL—NO. 181 WEST FOURteenth-street, corner of 8th-av., Rev. R. HOLDEN, M. A., Rector, with competent assistants. His high reputation as a teacher, in Burlington College, at M. Churchill's Academy, at Sing Sing and in Trinity School, warrants the Rector in promising his pupils the most thorough instruction in the Classics, Mathematics, and ordinary English branches. The session commences MONDAY, Sept. 7. Terms, $100 per annum. For further particulars, address Rev. R. HOLDEN, Morrisania.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.—BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.
☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

$47 PAYS BOARD AND TUITION IN COMMON ENGLISH 14 WEEKS AT HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Sixteen experienced instructors in the English, normal, classical, (a class of sixteen are now preparing to enter Yale in '64,) French, musical, painting, scientific, military and commercial departments. (Both sexes.) Term opens Sept. 18. Write for a catalogue. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 33d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15. Miss V. W. will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications for pupils. Written communications before that time will meet with prompt attention.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

MISS S. J. RUSSEL'S SCHOOL AND KINDERGARTEN, will reopen on Sept. 22, at No. 1,248 Broadway. After the 15th prox. Miss RUSSEL will be at the school from 9 A. M. to 12 M. Before the 15th, letters addressed to Miss RUSSEL, care of Wm. C. Russel, No. 24 Pine-st., New-York, will be promptly answered.

THE EIGHTY-THIRD ANNUAL SESSION OF EASTON ACADEMY, EASTON, CONN.—Select Family Boarding School for Boys, English and Classical—commences Sept. 2. Military Drill. Circulars of Sidmon T. Keese, No. 112 Broadway; Mr. Kingsbury, No. 150 Nassau-st.
HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal.

MR. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M.A., LATE Rector of Trinity School, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to open a private school for boys at No. 53½ W. 32d-st., N. E. corner of Broadway. During August Mr. Morris may be addressed at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE MISSES PALACHE HAVE REMOVED THEIR BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL to No. 174 West 37th-st., and will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. They beg to announce having made arrangements with eminent professors to teach the foreign languages.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Address the Principal. Mrs. M. W. ALLEN.

BENJAMIN MASON'S COMMERCIAL AND MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, Yonkers, N. Y. Reopens Sept. 1. Circulars at No. 39 Nassau-st. and No. 574 Broadway.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

ALEXANDER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for Boys, White Plains, New-York. Classical, Commercial and Military.
OLIVER R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its 45th semi-annual session Oct. 1, 1863. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal, for Circulars.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MOUNTAIN VIEW SEMINARY, FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y.—A pleasant home for boys, with thorough instruction. Reopens Aug. 31. For circulars, address the Principals, CARSWELL & DIMON.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, BROOKFIELD, CONN.—The Fall term will commence on TUESDAY, Sept. 8. Address Rev. H. D. NOBLE.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

INSTRUCTION.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NYACK ON THE HUDSON.
The Fall term of this Collegiate Institute for Young Ladies will commence on the 17th of September. For circulars, with full particulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., No. 130 Broadway, or address
L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

THE MISSES HOWLAND
Propose to take into their family six children, between the ages of seven and 14, whom they will thoroughly instruct and take care of morally and physically.

MISS ILIONE HOWLAND will continue her Day School for children, as heretofore. The school year will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MISS HOWLAND will also receive a class of young ladies during a few hours of each day for instruction in the usual English branches and in the French language and literature. For circulars and other information, apply at No. 22 East 35th-st.

MISS HAVENS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 15.
The French Department will be under the care of a Parisian lady of high culture and attainments, resident in the family.
Miss HAVENS will be at home after Sept. 1.

SING SING FEMALE SEMINARY.
Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.
Located on the Hudson, thirty miles from New-York, having splendid mansion, scenery, extensive grounds, bracing air, &c. Twelfth semi-annual session begins Tuesday, Sep. 15. Catalogues, &c., at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, or address the Principal.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN—Goshen, Orange County, N. Y.—Miss M. E. BROWN, Principal; Mrs. READ, Miss McCLUER. This institution will reopen on Monday, Aug. 31. Tuition in English and French, with board and washing, $280 per annum; children under twelve years of age, $240 per annum. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics taught by one of his pupils. Circulars, with references, may be had at Roe Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and at Crowen's, Broadway, near 14th-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of fifty years of successful operation.

Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.

For Circulars, apply to
JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

DEER PARK INSTITUTE—PORT JERVIS, Orange County, N. Y., (on Erie Railroad,) commences next annual session 23d September. Instruction in all the departments proper to female education by the best teachers and masters. Building is spacious and well furnished, table excellent, location healthy. For circulars, address Principal, Rev. J H. NORTHRUP.

WOODBURY INSTITUTE, WOODBURY, CONN.—The next session will commence Aug. 25. Course of instruction thorough. The buildings are large and new. Sleeping apartments well furnished and ventilated. For Circulars, address the Principal, P. B. HULSE, Woodbury, Conn.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Misses, No. 5 West 38th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 17. For full information apply for circular.

The Principal, or his associate, Mrs. NEWTON, will be at home during the Summer vacation.

A LADY, RECENTLY WIDOWED, RESIDING in an airy and healthful situation, in the vicinity of Brooklyn, would like to receive into her family, to be instructed with her own daughters, a few misses from 7 to 12 years of age. For particulars, please address Mrs. M. S., Brooklyn Post-office.

JOHN McMULLEN'S SCHOOL—AT NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 7. For circulars inquire at Lockwood's, No. 411, Crowen's, No. 843, and Price's, No. 884 Broadway.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal.—Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 7. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

THE MISSES OAKLEY'S PRIVATE School for Young Ladies (strictly limited to 20) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14, at No. 96 Madison-av.

MAPLE HALL—YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING SCHOOL, at Jamaica, L. I., will reopen on the first Monday in September. P. A. ANDREU.

UNE DAME FRANCAISE DIPLOMEE DE la ville de Paris désire consacrer quelques heures, pour donner des leçons dans une famille ou un pensionnat. Ecrire a Mme. A. L. MORAE, No. 148 Garden-st., Hoboken, N. J.

TEACHERS.

A TEACHER, WHO HAS FITTED BOYS for Yale and Harvard, who is a superior mathematician and good disciplinarian, desires a situation. He has testimonials from and can refer to many prominent teachers and distinguished men, but relies for success on his intrinsic merit. He was connected for several years with a first-class New-England institution. Address Box No. 614, Southington, Conn., stating time and place of interview.

MILITARY SUPERINTENDENT AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUCTOR IN A MILITARY SCHOOL.—An American, much experienced, with honorary degree from Yale College, and formerly in U. S. Engineers, desires to correspond; teaches infantry, artillery, broad and small sword, and bayonet, cornet and bugle; fully up with the times; also mathematics and English. Address C. J. M., Stratford, Conn.

A COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED teacher, who has had six years' experience in both the public and private schools of New-York City and elsewhere, desires a situation in a school. Best of references given. Address S. A. P., Box No. 131 *Times* Office, New-York.

A TEACHER OF SEVERAL YEARS' experience, who can show certificates of his success in the management of large schools, desires a situation as principal of a public school. Address PUBLIC SCHOOL PRINCIPAL, Box No. 148 *Times* Office.

A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGLAND College, with six years' experience as a teacher of classics, mathematics and English branches, desires a situation; can give the best reference. Address TEACHER, Post-office Box No. 57, Palmyra, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE and five children, between the ages of 2 and 15 years, and servant. Three or four rooms required, in a respectable locality in New-York or Brooklyn; with a religious family preferred. Prompt pay and desirable boarders in all respects. Address, with full particulars as to accommodations, price, &c., N., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, the second and third floors, well furnished, with good board, for which a liberal price will be paid. Location between 14th and 34th sts., and between Lexington and 6th avs. References given and required. Address Post-office Box No. 2,622.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN A very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway.

WANTED—PERMANENT BOARD FOR A GENtleman and wife, with parlor and bedroom unfurnished except carpet; commodious closets required. Also, a large room with board for two young gentlemen. Location between 12th and 28th sts. and 2d and 6th avs. References exchanged. Prices must not be extravagant. Address S. M. B., Box No. 2,904 Post-office, New-York.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

A GENTLEMAN DESIRES BOARD FOR himself and wife in a private family up town. Address A. B., Box No. 1,957 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

AT SUMMIT, N. J.—ONE HOUR FROM NEW York, per Morris and Essex Railroad. A suite of communicating rooms, now vacant, in the Summit House. This location possesses all the attractions of pure mountain air, picturesque scenery, fine drives, hunting, &c. The house is pleasantly situated, within two minutes' walk of Railroad Depot. References—E. V. Haughwout, Esq., Broadway and Broome sts.; L. A Sayre, M. D., 795 Broadway; J. F. Clapp, Esq., 37 South-st.

"WINDERMERE HOUSE," GREENWOOD LAKE.—A few choice rooms for families and single persons can now be obtained; perfectly healthy; scenery beautiful, fishing fine. This house has been thoroughly refitted and furnished the present season. Take Erie Railroad to Chesterville or Warwick. Stages connect with each train.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY BOARD CAN BE procured for the Summer and Fall season in a commodious country residence, surrounded with shade and beautiful scenery, and handsomely located among the hills. Air is pure, healthy and cool. Liberal table, neat rooms, and piano. Reference required. Address H. E., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

CROFT HOUSE—TWENTY MINUTES FROM Garrison's depot, opposite West Point, beautifully located on the Highlands. A few suites of rooms may be had on early application. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 102 Pearl-st. OSCAR VON GERZABEK, Proprietor.

A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS, IN A desirable location, can be obtained in Tarrytown by applying to Mrs. M. LISTON.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.
BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 60 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS' CELEBRATED REMEDIES are mild and effectual in their operation, require no restraint in diet, loss of time or hindrance in business, possessing the power of eradicating every symptom of disease in its worst stages. One trial will convince the most skeptical of their surprising properties. Slight cases cured in two days, or prevented, if application is made in time. Office No. 7 Beach-st., between Varick-st. and West Broadway, New-York. Rooms arranged so that the patient sees none but the Doctor. Consultation and advice gratis. Charges moderate.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

DR. WEST IS CONSULTED DAILY ON all diseases of a secret nature, at his private medical office, No. 27 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., and insures to those who may wish to consult him a safe and speedy cure, without mercury, hindrance from business or change of diet. Slight cases cured in 2 or 3 days. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of certain that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females scientifically treated by Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, near 29th-st., New-York. Send a red stamp for ladies' circular, and escape quackery. Board provided.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 800 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on Saturday the 15th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this City,

1,000 ARTILLERY JACKETS,

of regulation coat cloth, to be in all respects equal to the sample in this office.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Artillery Jackets," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. General.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 Broadway.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, August 24, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

For flagging west side of Lexington-avenue, between Fortieth and Forty-first streets, and on north side of Fortieth street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues.

For fencing vacant lots in Sixth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-first street; also on Fiftieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Broadway.

For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Twelfth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

Building house for use of Engine Company No. 2.

Building house for use of Hose Company No. 42.

Building house for use of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18.

New fire alarm bell for the Jefferson Market Bell Tower.

New fire alarm bell for the Macdougal-street Bell Tower.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office. Dated Street Department, New-York, August 12, 1863.

CHAS. G. CORNELL,
Street Commissioner.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 25, 1863, for the purchase by the Corporation of

Two lots of ground within the area bounded by Ludlow, Rivington, Forsyth and Hester streets, for the erection thereon of a Station-house for the Tenth Precinct Police.

Proposals, in addition to the price, should contain a diagram of the property offered, giving dimensions and locality, also the character of improvements, if any.

Preference will be given to vacant lots.

Payment will be made in cash, on receiving a clear and satisfactory title.

The right to reject any or all proposals is reserved.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 15, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons of the three years' seven and three-tenths per cent. bonds, maturing on the 19th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders availing themselves of the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 18th inst., after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the interest desk of this office.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,
Will continue to furnish
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.
CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.
INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—
U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.
U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.
SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.
VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 40 Wall-st.,
BANKERS
and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.
Gold for duties at current rates.
Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

AGENCY OF THE
U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.
OFFICE OF
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF
U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

BANK OF LOUISIANA, NEW-ORLEANS.
Stockholders of the Bank of Louisiana at New-Orleans, or their representatives here, are requested to call immediately at the Merchants' Bank, New-York.

EDWARD KING
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

SCHENECTADY AND CATSKILL RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given that books of subscription to the capital stock of the Schenectady and Catskill Railroad will be opened at the office of H. G. Stebbins & Sons, No. 46 Exchange-place, New-York, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, and will remain open until SATURDAY, Aug. 22. The Company is fully organised under the general law of 1850. The capital, $1,000,000. Shares, $100 each; 10 per cent. to be paid at the time of subscribing. The construction of the road not to be commenced until the entire capital stock is subscribed. The amount of stock to be subscribed in the City of New-York is $600,000. In case of excess of subscription in the City beyond that amount, the distribution will be pro rata among the subscribers in New-York.

This road connects with the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, and runs thence to Catskill, forty miles, in a direct or air-line, with a remarkably easy grade. The saving in distance from Schenectady to Catskill, between this route and that via Albany, is twelve miles by rail and thirty by canal, and still greater saving in time and facility of transportation, by avoiding the inconvenience and detention of the overslaugh and twenty-nine locks. A line of swift and superior steamers will meet the cars at Catskill, making the passage from that place to New-York in five hours. Beside a large proportion of the travel and freight of the New-York Central, it will receive most of the travel and freight of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad by its intersection ten miles below Schenectady. It will receive the accumulations of freight and passengers west from railroad lines extending to Lake Erie, north from Lake Champlain, Canada and Saratoga, and south from a cheap river travel of one hundred and ten miles, with ample depth of water, and wholly free from obstruction—all by the construction of only forty miles of track, on one of the most economical routes known in the history of American railroads. Of the speedy construction of the road, and its large profits, no doubt need be entertained. Contractors of responsibility and experience offer to complete the double-track, rolling stock, fences, &c., within the capital.

D. D. CAMPBELL, President.

NOTICE.—BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE capital stock of a National Bank of five millions, with privilege to increase same to fifty millions, to be located in the City of New-York, will be opened on MONDAY, the 18th inst., at the office of Leonard W. Jerome, No. 46 Exchange-place, and continue open fifteen days, unless the capital stock is sooner subscribed, ten per cent. to be paid on subscribing.

In case more than five millions are subscribed the undersigned will award the stock when the books are closed. Dated Aug. 15, 1863.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
PAUL S. FORBES,
BENJAMIN H. HATTON,
ELISHA RIGGS,
LEONARD W. JEROME,
Commissioners.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK—CORNER 5TH-av. and 23d-st., (Fifth-av. Hotel)—NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.—At a meeting of the Associates of the Second National Bank of the City of New-York, held June 25, 1863, for the purpose of organization, pursuant to the articles of association, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, viz.:

HENRY A. HURLBUT,	AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN J. PHELPS,	ISAAC N. PHELPS,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,	JOHN CASWELL,
PARAN STEVENS,	O. DE FOREST GRANT,

and THOMAS TILESTON.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, HENRY A. HURLBUT, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

ALLEN I. ORMSBEE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 20th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order.

R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—Full and scrip stock for sale by A. H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."
OFFICE OF THE
CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,
No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 04

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. on the capital stock, out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable, free of United States tax, to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after Thursday, the 20th instant.

The transfer books will close on the 13th and reopen on the 24th instant.

By order of the Board.

F. W. G. BELLOWS,
Secretary pro tem.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at the office in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 11th to the 17th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY will pay its TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 3 1-2 per cent., free from Government tax, on and after Aug. 20, 1863. New-York stockholders will be paid by HENRY A. OAKLEY, Esq., Transfer Agent, at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, New-York City; Albany and Troy stockholders at the New-York State Bank, Albany; Utica stockholders at the Oneida Bank, Utica; Syracuse stockholders at the Bank of Syracuse; all others at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. All dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's office, Oswego, only.

LUTHER WRIGHT, Treasurer.

OSWEGO, Aug. 10, 1863.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1863.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a
SCRIP DIVIDEND
OF
FIFTY-FIVE PER CENT.
on the earned premiums of Participating Policies, the certificates for which will be ready for delivery on the 15th of October next.

ALSO,

AN INTEREST DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT.
on outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on demand.

ALSO,

A CASH DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT.
on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on demand.

All the above dividends are free from Government tax. By order,

RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., (free of Government tax,) payable on demand.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

CITIZENS' BANK—TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1863. A Dividend of Four per cent. (free of Government tax) has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

There shall be added to the sixth article of the Constitution of this State, as the twenty-sixth section thereof, the following,

Whenever, and as soon as this amendment to the Constitution shall take effect, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five persons Commissioners of Appeals, who shall have power to hear and determine all appeals then pending in the Court of Appeals, which may be transferred to them by said Court, and shall have all the general powers of a Court of Record for that purpose. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall act as Clerk of said Commissioners, and the judgment rendered by the said Commissioners shall be entered by the said Clerk in the records of the Court of Appeals, and shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by the said Court. One of said Commissioners shall be named as Chief Commissioner, and the said Commission shall continue, and the said Commissioners hold their office, until all the causes transferred to them shall have been heard and determined, but not longer than four years from the date of the original Commission. The said Commissioners shall receive the same compensation as the judges of the Court of Appeals. They may appoint the time and places of their sittings, and the Legislature shall provide for the expense thereof.

But said sitting shall not be appointed for the same time as those fixed for the Court of Appeals; and the Reporter of the Court of Appeals shall be the Reporter of the said Commissioners.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March, 31, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly.

J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING THAT PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE ARMY OR NAVY THEREOF, MAY VOTE AT THE PLACE WHERE THEY MAY BE IN SUCH SERVICE.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

Section one of article two is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Provided, That in time of war, no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and places at which, such absent electors may vote, and the canvass and returns of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside or other wise.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur.) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 22, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly.

J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, April 24, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom and of the whole of said original resolutions.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committe will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDings, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Public Buildings.

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
CHAS. H. HALL,
Committee on Police.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee, are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
PETER MITCHELL,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

NEW-YORK—LIVERPOOL.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL,	From NEW-YORK,
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12,	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2,
at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.	at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from ....$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables....$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food....$50

Steerage—With superior accommodations....$30

☞ Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool at same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool....$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage only, apply to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
Passage Office No. 26 Broadway.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st., N. Y.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York Wednesday, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York Wds'dy, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$132 50
Second Cabin Passage	80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$112 50
Second Cabin Passage	65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First Cabin	$90 75	Payable in Currency.
Steerage	35	

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
HIBERNIA
will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency.

First Cabin	$126
Second Cabin	88
Steerage	25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents,

SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
AMERICA,
Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C.

Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to

JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE WASHINGTON,
Capt. E. V. GAGER,
Carrying the United States mails,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.

No freight received after Friday.

Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. The new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Aug. 15
GLASGOW	Saturday	Aug. 22
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Aug. 29

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin	$80	Steerage	$32 50
First cabin to London	85	Steerage to London	35 50
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg	90	Steerage to Hamburg	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

SCHOONER FOR SALE—74 TONS REGISTER, but three years old, in complete order, carries a large load and sails well. Also sails and rigging complete for a schooner of 40 tons, nearly new. Will be sold cheap to a cash buyer. Apply at No. 111 Chambers-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY—Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. I. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7¼; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8½; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. These will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

SUNDAY, AUG. 16.—THE REGULAR SUNDAY boat for Jones' Woods, Strattonport, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler, City Island, Great Neck, New-Rochelle and Glen Cove. Steamer J. C. CHASE will leave Peck-slip at 8 o'clock A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 26th-st., at 8¾. Returning, leave Glen Cove, 2½ P. M.; New-Rochelle, 3½, stopping at all landings. The above boat will go, rain or shine, is commodious, and fastest on the route.

TO THE COAL FIELDS OF PENNSYLVANIA.—Tickets for these Excursions are now for sale at the office of the CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York. For description of the routes, and further information, apply at the office, foot of Cortlandt-st., or of H. P. BALDWIN, General Ticket Agent, No. 69 Wall-st.

SUNDAY, AUG. 16, THE STEAMER SCRANTON, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport, will leave Peck-slip at 8½ A. M., Broome-st. at 8⅝, 10th-st. at 8¾ and 26th-st. at 9 o'clock. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2¾ P. M., New-Rochelle at 3½ o'clock, stopping at all the other landings.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—THE sidewheel steamboats *William Kent* and *North Shore*, and the barges *Anna*, *Rhinebeck* and *Lexington*. Also, Conway's Pleasant Valley Grove to let. Office No. 382 West-st., corner Barrow.

HENRY MALLAN.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in Room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY,
RICHARD O'BRIEN,
Committee on Lamps and Gas.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 6—second floor.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the
SUMMER DRAMATIC COMPANY,
under the direction of that popular and talented actor,
C. W. CLARKE.
SYLVESTER BLEECKER, Stage Manager,
composed of such talented artists as Mr. M. LEVICK, Mr. J. BRIDGMAN, Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, Mrs. FRANCE, Miss JENNIE WALTERS, Mlle. LOUISE, etc., etc., all of whom appear
THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7½ o'clock, in the interesting petite Comedy,
FAINT HEART NEVER WON FAIR LADY,
and also in that laughable and
INIMITABLE FARCE,
LORD DUNDREARY IN ENGLAND,
the casts of which have never been excelled in this country.
Between the pieces
A DANCE by MLLE. LOUISE,
Just purchased at an
ENORMOUS EXPENSE,
A MONSTER PYTHON.
A MONSTER PYTHON.
A MONSTER PYTHON.
A MONSTER PYTHON.
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST!
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST!
THE GREAT DRAGON OF THE EAST!
nearly allied to the Boa; but
THE LARGEST OF THE SNAKE SPECIES,
and the largest of the Serpent tribe ever seen
ON THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT.
He has just arrived
FROM THE EAST INDIES,
and was so formidable that no one dare approach him on the voyage to give him food or drink; consequently, he became very ravenous, and has already
DEVOURED 16 RABBITS,
FIVE GUINEA PIGS,
THREE PIGEONS,
and is still feeding.
He is universally pronounced not only
THE GREATEST MONSTER LIVING,
but also
THE MOST WONDERFUL NOVELTY.
The civilized world has never known anything like it,
and, in all human probability,
NEVER WILL KNOW ANOTHER.
Hence every person curious in such matters, every lover of Nature's most marvelous works,
EVERY SCIENTIFIC MIND,
should embrace the opportunity to
LOOK UPON THIS HUGE MONSTER
while he remains on exhibition
AT THIS GRAND OLD TEMPLE OF WONDERS.
He may be seen at all hours EVERY DAY and EVENING, as may also
LIZZIE HARRIS,
THE LARGEST FAT WOMAN LIVING!
WEIGHING 676 POUNDS!!
and measuring round the waist
4 YARDS, 17 INCHES!
The greatest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
Ever seen on the face of the globe.
THE LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
AUTOMATON WRITER.
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA. Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED $6 35.

THE
PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY
WILL SELL FIRST-CLASS TICKETS
FROM

NEW-YORK TO CHICAGO AT $18.

And make a reduction of $6 35 to all points in the Northwest.

Passengers by this, the shortest line, save 60 miles in distance, and two hours in time! over all other routes, and have

ONLY ONE CHANGE OF CARS
Between New-York and Chicago.

☞ *This is the ONLY ROUTE by which passengers can leave New-York at 7 P. M., and arrive in Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis as soon as those who left at 5 P. M. by other routes, and* SAVE TWO CHANGES OF CARS.

Trains leave from Cortlandt-st. Ferry:

DAY EXPRESS.		NIGHT EXPRESS.	
Via Allentown	6:00 A.M.	Via Philadelphia	6:00 P.M.
Via Philadelphia	7:00 A.M.	Via Allentown	7:00 P.M.
Leave Philadel'a	11:20 A.M.	L've Philadelphia	10:30 P.M.
Leave Pittsburgh	1:00 A.M.	L've Pittsburgh	12:40 P.M.
Arrive Crestline	8:00 A.M.	Arrive Crestline	1:15 P.M.
Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 P.M.	Arr'e Fort Wayne	2:10 A.M.
Arrive Chicago	7:15 P.M.	Arrive Chicago	7:40 A.M.

ASK FOR TICKETS "VIA FORT WAYNE."
FOR SALE AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-St.,
New-York.
WM. P. SHINN,
General Passenger Agent.
F. KNOWLAND,
General Eastern Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD.

Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7½.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7½.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only: returning, leave Croton Falls 5.50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge: Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 3:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 3, trains to and from New-York will run as follows: Going North, leave Long Branch at 7 and 11:10 A. M., leave Manchester at 5:50 and 10:25 A. M. Returning, leave New-York, foot of Murray-street, at 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P.M. The boat leaving New-York at 6:15 A. M. will be discontinued, and there will be no evening boat for New-York. A freight train, with passenger car attached, will leave Port Monmouth at 6:15 A. M. for Manchester, Camden, and all stations on the main line, instead of 8:05 A. M. A freight train will also leave Long Branch for Port Monmouth at 4 P. M.

B. S. SEYMOUR, Gen. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P.M. For Syosset, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 5:30 P.M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., (stopping at all the stations) to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that, having entered into partnership, for the purpose of conducting an English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, they solicit a continuance of the patronage which has been so generously bestowed upon Miss Haines' School in years past, trusting to be able to manifest their grateful appreciation of it by increased devotion to the pupils who shall be committed to their care.

No. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, June 25, 1863.

NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that EDWARD A. MESSENGER has no business relations with the firm of T. & H. MESSENGER

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager........MR. WM. WHEATLEY
Begin at 8; conclude 10:40.
SIXTY-SIXTH! SIXTY-SIXTH! NIGHT!
of John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama of
THE DUKE'S MOTTO,
which piece, after being witnessed by
152,000! 152,000! PERSONS!
still continues its
UNABATED SUCCESSFUL CAREER,
inducing the Manager to announce it for every evening till further notice.
MR. COLLINS,
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist, in his original character of
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
In his original character of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.

Mr. L. R. Shewell as the	Prince
Mr. J. G. Burnett	Gipsey Chief
Mr. J. W. Collier	Regent
Mr. E. Lamb	Peyrolles
Mr. F. Mordaunt	Duke
Mr. C. Kingsland	Esop—the Hunchback
Mme. Ponisi	Duchess
Mrs. J. H. Allen	Blanche
Mrs. L. R. Shewell	Zilah

SPLENDID NEW SCENERY,
GORGEOUS COSTUMES,
MAGNIFICENT NEW FURNITURE, &c.
NOVEL MECHANICAL EFFECTS.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
Under the direction of H. B. DODWORTH.
And GRAND BALLET.
Seats secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WALLACK'S.

Begins at 8 o'clock; over before 10½ o'clock.
THE GREAT MARVEL OF THE 19TH CENTURY
is the
ASTOUNDING SPECTRAL ILLUSION
now attracting
CROWDED AND BREATHLESSLY ATTENTIVE AUDIENCES,
who nightly evince the most
UNBOUNDED GRATIFICATION AND SURPRISE
at the unsurpassingly
WONDERFUL AND STARTLING EFFECTS
of the
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
GREAT GHOST PHENOMENON,
which has created such an
Unparalleled Excitement in both Hemispheres.
It can be seen
EVERY EVENING
in the beautiful and romantic play entitled
TRUE TO THE LAST.
Honora Parele, a wealthy heiress, with a beautiful ballad,
Mrs. H. Watkins.
Godfrey Dalanie, a young student....Mr. H. Watkins.
The especial attention of the public is directed to the fact that
A NEW SYSTEM OF VENTILATION
has been introduced at this favorite theatre, rendering it the
COOLEST HOUSE IN THE CITY.

35TH ANNUAL FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE will be opened at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on THURSDAY, Sept. 3, 1863, and continue three weeks.

NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.—Blank applications for space, and circulars containing full particulars, can be had at the office of the Institute, No. 22 Cooper Union.

WM. H. BUTLER, Chairman.
WM. S. CARPENTER, Vice-Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

RAVEN & BACON.

Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to
OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS
AT LOWER PRICES
THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

CHAMBERS & GABLER'S

Piano-fortes at lower prices than any other first-class manufacturer.

CHAMBERS & GABLER,
Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.
Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

CALENBERG & VAUPEL'S NEWLY IMPROVED Overstrung Grand and Square PIANOS, are now considered by the best judges as superior to any other made in this country. Warranted for five years.

Warerooms No. 101 Bleecker-st., corner of Greene-st., second block west of Broadway.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VIOLIN-PIANOS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 767 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 579 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. Every Piano warranted for five years.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 32 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.
Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings touching at 30th-st.

LATER FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

New Aspect of the War Between Salvador and Guatemala.

The Invading Army of Guatemala in Full Flight.

By private advices to July 30 from San Salvador, we learn that Gen. BARRIOS has gained some advantages over his enemy, CARRERA, of Guatemala, notwithstanding the conduct of the traitor GONZALEZ. The Guatemalan troops, since their conflict with him, had suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, and were so much demoralized that about one-third of their force had deserted and marched home. CARRERA also found himself deceived by the representations of the would-be President DUEÑOS and the Priests. Instead of joining them the people had rallied around BARRIOS, in the capitol, who knowing the condition of the Guatemalans, sent out Gen. CABAÑAS to attack them, and he succeeded in driving them back, recapturing the cannon lost by the defection of GONZALEZ, and also some siege guns of CARRERA's.

Gen. BARRIOS was at the head of 4,000 men, and was being daily reinforced, and he has confidence in reëstablishing himself on a firmer footing than ever, as also that CARRERA would never be able to invade Salvador again, if driven out for the second time.

The revolutionary party of Nicaragua, under CHAMOSSE, had been defeated by the forces of President MARTINIG. CHAMOSSE was taken prisoner and shot.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Capture of Signal Officers by Guerrillas—Subsequent Escape of the Officers—Gen. Meade in Washington, &c.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 14.

Information has been received from the Army of the Potomac that, early this morning, a body of rebel partisans came upon our signal party on Water Mountain, three miles north of Warrenton, and captured three signal officers and some small telescopes. All the officers subsequently effected their escape. A large telescope used by this party was conveyed from the station, and therefore did not fall into the hands of the rebels.

Gen. MEADE is on a visit to Washington.

Capt. HENRY PAGE, Quartermaster of Headquarters, is the recipient of a magnificent sword, gold and silver mounted, costing about $300, as a testimonial from the employes under him while at Juba Dam, near Acqua Creek.

Major-Gen. WARREN took temporary command of the Second army corps to-day.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Aug. 13.

The Norfolk *Virginian*, of Aug. 13, says:

"We are requested by the Mayor of Norfolk to say that several physicians are wanted in this city, where they can obtain immediately a good practice. The old physicians being required by an act of the Legislature of Virginia to take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, refuse to do so generally, and consequently there is but one doctor in the city qualified to practice. Loyalty and a regular diploma are the qualifications required. Apply to W. H. BROOKS, Mayor of Norfolk, Va."

The Yorktown *Cavalier* announces the death of Sergt. B. F. WATSON, Fourth battery Wisconsin light artillery, on the 5th inst., in the Nelson Hospital.

The Pirates in the South Atlantic.

Extract of a Private Letter from Rio, dated June 23

The following are all the cases of disaster to our commerce that have been reported since the pirates left Bahia:

The ship *George Griswold*, RICHARD PETTINGELL, master, from Cardiff, April 29, with coal for Rio, and when 15 miles S. E. of Cape Frio, was captured and bonded for $100,000 by the privateer *Georgia*.

This occurred on June 8, and on June 9 the ship arrived at Rio.

The bark *Amazonian*, WINSLOW, master, 480 tons burden, with an assorted cargo, sailed from New-York, April 22, for Montevideo, and in lat. 15° S. lon., 34° 30' W., was captured and burned by the Confederate privateer *Alabama*.

The ship *Jabez Snow*, G. W. GUIN, master, sailed from Cardiff, April 16, and bound for Montevideo, laden with coal, and in lat. 15° S. long., 35° W., on May 29, was also captured and burned by the *Alabama*.

The officers and crew of the two last named vessels were put on board the Hanoverian brig *Widau*, and were brought into this port to the Consulate for assistance, on June 11.

LATER.—Two more destitute seamen from the burnt vessel *Good Hope*, destroyed by the *Georgia*, have also been brought to this port by the *J. W. Seaver*, SNOW, master.

The *Seaver* herself was captured and bonded by the *Georgia*, and compelled to take on board the seamen of the *Good Hope*.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION.....FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1863. }
2 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to the following call:

To the Honorable Morgan Jones:

You are respectfully requested to convene the Board of Councilmen, on Friday, the fourteenth instant, at two o'clock P. M., to take into consideration such subjects as may come before the Board for its action.

NEW-YORK, August 13, 1863.

Very respectfully,

(Signed,)
FREDERICK REPPER,
SAMUEL T. WEBSTER,
ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES HAYES,
WILLIAM JOYCE,
JOHN G. HAVILAND,
GEORGE M. McGRATH,
JOHN HOUGHTALIN,
VALENTINE COOK,
JAMES MURRAY,
PATRICK RUSSELL,
JOHN McCONNELL,
PATRICK H. KEENAN,
JOHN BRICE,
MICHAEL C. GROSS,
RICHARD O'BRIEN.

Present—Morgan Jones, Esq., President in the Chair, and the following members:

Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—19.

The reading of the minutes of previous meetings was dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Councilman ——:

Petition of the Twenty-ninth regiment New-York Volunteers, for ten thousand dollars, to assist said regiment in recruiting.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Councilman ——:

Petition of the property owners on Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets and Second avenue, to have the sunken lot filled up and fenced, and the horse market removed from the block bounded by Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth streets and Second-avenue.

Which was referred to the Committee on Public Health.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to John Reinbold to place a barber's pole in front of number eighty-two Prince-street, to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Brice—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to hire a temporary location for Hose Company Number Forty-two.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the salary of the first messenger to the City Inspector's Department be, and the same is hereby increased to the sum of one thousand dollars per annum, the amount of such increase to be taken from the Appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Finance, concurring to remunerate Peter Boyle, for injury to him by falling through Pier fifty-one, North River.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Ordinances, on petition of B. Suppman and P. Debolten.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from His Honor the Mayor, relative to the presence in this City of Rear Admiral D. G. Farragut.

Received and ordered on file.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller in relation to the lease of the Houston-street Ferry.

Which was received, directed to be printed in the minutes and referred to the Committee on Ferries.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of Treasury balance to August eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with monthly statement of appropriations and expenditures to July thirty-one, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and directed to be printed in the minutes.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of ordinance that section forty-three, article three, of the Ordinance of the City, relating to the City Inspector's Department, be amended to read as follows:

Section Forty-three. There shall also be an officer in this Bureau, to be called the "Superintendent of Night Scavengers' Carts and Dumping Piers," whose duty it shall be to inspect all night scavengers' carts, and superintend the removal of night soil, at the several piers set apart for that purpose, who shall receive an annual salary of one thousand five hundred dollars.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

The paper was then laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

1. Petition of the Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, relative to a sufficient supply of water, with resolution that permission is hereby granted to the Committee of the Leake and Watts Orphan Home, to obtain a supply of water from the Croton Aqueduct, pursuant to their application, provided the Croton Aqueduct Department shall deem the same proper, and the matter is referred to that Department with power to carry such permission, upon its approval by it, into effect, upon such terms and subject to such restrictions as that Department shall consider expedient and equitable.

Which was concurred in by Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

2. Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause four ornamental gas lamps to be placed in front of the City Hall, in place of the four old lamps now there, and also to have an additional burner in each lamp.

Which was concurred in.

3. Resolved, That permission be given to Theodore Smith, to keep a show-case in front of his store, number nine hundred and fifty-six Broadway, during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to Charles L. Roset, to stand a wooden sign in front of his store, number one hundred and fifty-five Spring-street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, That permission be given to John G. Lindermann to place a sign across and above the sidewalk opposite his premises, number one hundred and eighty West Thirty-seventh-street, provided the same does not in any manner interfere with the thoroughfare of the street, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to procure a temporary location for Hook and Ladder Company lately organized by the Fire Companies in the Seventh and Eighth Fire Districts, to be bounded by Liberty, Washington, Cedar and Greenwich streets.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that Thirteenth-street, between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be repaired with cobble-stone pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that permission be given to Colonel Funk, of the Thirty-eighth regiment, New-York Volunteers, now reorganizing for the war, to erect a tent in City Hall Park, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was lost.

The paper was then referred to the Committee on Lands and Places.

Resolution, that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed, with the consent of the contractors for sewer in Seventy-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, to terminate said sewer at a point four hundred feet west of Third-avenue.

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Croton Aqueduct Board be directed to place the laborers employed upon the repairs to the streets upon full time and pay, as heretofore done.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to rebuild the house of Engine Company number Forty-three, said house to be twenty-five feet front and three stories high, and to be twenty feet deeper than the present house.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the grade of Sixty-second-street, between the Ninth and Tenth avenues, be changed from its present grade, so as to make the grade of said street, at a point four hundred and fifty feet westerly from the westerly line of the Ninth-avenue, eighty-five feet above high water, and from there to descend each way to the Ninth and Tenth avenues, so as to conform to the present grade of the Ninth and Tenth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer with the necessary receiving basins and culverts be laid in the Eighth-avenue, from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Councilman Webster was called to the Chair.

Preamble relative to the character and services of Rear-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut, who is now on a visit to this City, with resolution, first, that the freedom and hospitality of the City be respectfully tendered by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, on behalf of its inhabitants, to Rear-Admiral David Glasgow Farragut that he hereby is earnestly requested to visit the Governor's Room, in the City Hall, on any day most suited to his convenience, to receive, formally, the congratulations of the municipal authorities, and of affording our citizens an opportunity of paying their respects personally to the "Hero of the Mississippi;" and the Committee on National Affairs of both branches of the Common Council are hereby authorized to make the necessary arrangements for carrying into effect the provisions of the resolution; and second, that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution be suitably engrossed, duly authenticated and appropriately framed and presented to Admiral Farragut.

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Salaries and Offices be discharged from the further consideration of preamble, with resolution that the Public Administrator in the City of New-York be authorized to appoint a messenger in his office at an annual salary of eight hundred dollars, to be paid by the Comptroller monthly, said salary to commence on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Russell—

Bill of M. Carroll, amounting to one hundred and eighty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, for funeral expenses of Dennis Mahoney, of the One Hundred and Twenty-second regiment New-York Volunteers.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By Councilman Webster—

Bill of J. J. Diehl and A. Weidmann, amounting to one thousand six hundred and ninety-two dollars, for banquet given to the Twentieth New-York Volunteers, at the New-York Turner Hall, June nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to cause the lease of the small slip at the foot of Christopher-street, on south side of Pier number Fifty-one, North River, now under lease for the term of one year, from the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, to be transferred to and vested in the name of the Association of Amateur Rowing Club, known as the "Hudson Navy," and that the sum of six hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated in furtherance of said object, and that the same be taken from the appropriation for donations.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by substituting the following for the resolution above:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be authorized to purchase the use of the basin and so much of the pier foot of Christopher-street as the Hudson River Navy Amateur Club may require for the use of their boats, at an expense not to exceed six hundred dollars, and that the Club then be allowed the use of said pier and basin during the pleasure of the Common Council.)

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the publisher of the New-York World, for the annexed bills, amounting to three hundred and eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—14.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, O'Brien, Brandon—4.

Councilmen McConnell moved that said vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the paper was laid over.

Councilman Hayes called up an ordinance of the Board of Aldermen entitled, "An ordinance to amend sections 17, 30, 35 and 34 of Article II., chapter 2, and sections 44, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50 and 54 of Article III., chapter 2, of the Revised Ordinance of 1859, relating to the Legislative Department."

Councilman Brandon moved that said ordinance be referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend section thirty-three of said ordinance by striking therefrom the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars as the salary of the Second Clerk, and insert in lieu thereof the sum of two thousand dollars.

Which was carried.

Councilman Brandon moved that the paper be now laid over.

Which was lost.

The ordinance was then lost for want of the required number of votes:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice—15.

Negative—Councilmen Brandon, Russell, Joyce—3.

Councilman Repper moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the salary of the Contract Clerk of the Croton Aqueduct Department, be increased from one thousand two hundred dollars per annum, to the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, such increase to take effect from the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, such amount of increase to be taken from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of ten thousand dollars be appropriated to the Blind Mechanics' Association, and the Comptroller is hereby directed to draw his warrant for the sum of ten thousand dollars, payable to the order of J. N. Hayward, President, and Noah A. Childs, Treasurer, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Councilman Brandon moved that the Board do now take a recess for half an hour, which was lost.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen (if the Board of Councilmen concur,) that the Standing Committees of both Boards of the Common Council, known and denominated as the Committee on National Affairs, be, and they are hereby made and constituted a Joint Committee, to be known and designated as the Joint Committee on National Affairs, to whom shall be referred all papers in relation to receptions and other public demonstrations, unless otherwise ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Thirty-fourth street, between Seventh and Sixth avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell Joyce—18.

Resolution that the sidewalk on the east side of Tenth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-third streets, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell Joyce—18.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Cornelius L. Purdy, for the sum of six hundred and thirty dollars and forty-three cents, being the amount of excess of contract for building house of Hook and Ladder Company number Ten, take his receipt therefor, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of B. C. Wardell, President of the Board of Trustees of the Eighteenth-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of forty-seven dollars and sixty-eight cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of said church, for the work of paving Eighth-avenue, from Hudson-street to Forty-second-street, with trap-block pavement, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

Which was laid over.

Petition of Peter Masterson and others, to be relieved from an assessment for regulating, &c., Fifty-eighth-street.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the south-easterly corner of Avenue B and Eighteenth street be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which has adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Resolution, that the vacant lots on the west side of Avenue B, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets, be fenced in immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Resolution that the vacant lots on the north side of Fifth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue, numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen, and two hundred and twenty-one, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

Resolution that the sidewalks on the north side of Fifth street, in front of numbers two hundred and fifteen, two hundred and seventeen, two hundred and nineteen, and two hundred and twenty-one, be flagged under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

Resolution of the Board of Aldermen that the time be extended on the contracts for building sewers in Fifty-third-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, and in Tenth avenue, from Forty-seventh to and through Forty-ninth-street to Ninth-avenue, and through Thirty-eighth-street, from the East River to Second-avenue, the suddenly enhanced price of material and labor rendering it impossible for the contractor to complete the jobs in the specified time.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of preamble and resolutions of Board of Aldermen. First, That the compensation of the sweepers of the Produce Markets be increased to the sum of thirty-five dollars per month each; and, Second, That, inasmuch as the appropriation for the employment of attaches of the market is not sufficient to pay the amount of the proposed increase, that the Comptroller be authorized to pay the increased salary authorized by the foregoing resolution from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

The motion to discharge the Committee was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that the resolution be amended by adding, after the word "each," in the first resolution, the words as follows, viz: "and the salary of the garbage men to seventy-five dollars per month."

Which was carried.

And the resolution as amended was laid over.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now resolve itself into secret session.

Which was carried.

Subsequently the doors were opened, and the Board proceeded to business.

RESOLUTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

By Councilman Jones—

AN ORDINANCE

MAKING ADDITIONAL PROVISION FOR THE FAMILIES OF PERSONS WHO MAY VOLUNTEER OR BE DRAFTED INTO THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, DURING THE EXISTING WAR, IN ACCORDANCE WITH CHAPTER FIVE HUNDRED AND FOURTEEN OF THE LAWS OF ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND SIXTY-THREE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The sum of three millions of dollars is hereby appropriated for the purposes hereinafter stated and the Comptroller is hereby authorized and required to borrow, on the credit of the Corporation of the City of New-York, an amount not exceeding the sum of three millions of dollars, from time to time, as shall be directed by a Committee of the said Corporation, consisting of the Mayor, the Comptroller, and the members of the Board of Aldermen and of the Board of Councilmen, upon the bonds or other obligations of the said Corporation, to be made, executed and issued in such form, for such amounts, at such rates of interest, and for such periods, as may be prescribed by the said Committee; which said bonds and other obligations shall be a City charge, in accordance with the provisions of chapter five hundred and fourteen of the Laws of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, entitled "An act providing relief to indigent families of volunteers and persons who may be ordered into the military and naval service of the United States;" and the faith of the Corporation is hereby pledged for the payment of the principal sum secured to be paid by the said bonds, and other obligations, and of the interest to accrue thereon.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller to pay, upon the order of the said Committee, to every citizen and every person who shall have declared his intention to become a citizen, in the manner provided by law, who shall be ordered into the military service of the United States, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress known as the Conscription act, and whose liability to serve shall have become fixed by the action of the Board of Enrollment of the District in which he is drafted, in case the said Committee shall certify that the person so drafted is in indigent circumstances, or is a member of the Fire Department, the sum of three hundred dollars for the relief of the families of the said persons so drafted.

SEC. 3. In case any such person who is a fireman, who shall be drafted as aforesaid, shall determine not to enter the military service of the United States, and shall so certify to the said Committee, the Comptroller shall, upon their order, pay the sum of three hundred dollars, to which the person so drafted would be entitled for the relief of his family, under section two, to the proper officer of the Government of the United States, to enable the United States to procure a substitute of such person.

SEC. 4. In case any person who is in indigent circumstances, or who is a fireman, who shall be drafted as aforesaid, shall procure a substitute to serve in his place, who shall be accepted by the Board of Enrollment, and mustered into the service of the United States, the Comptroller shall pay, upon the order of the said Committee, to the person so procuring the substitute the sum of three hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. The Comptroller shall also pay to any person who shall volunteer as a soldier, and who shall be accepted, mustered into the military service of the United States, and sent to the proper rendezvous, as a substitute for some person who has been or may be drafted, the sum of three hundred dollars for the relief of the family of such volunteer, provided, however, that such payment shall not be made in any case in which any other payment is made, under the provisions of this ordinance to the person drafted, or to any person as his substitute; the object of this proviso being to prohibit the payment in any manner of more than three hundred dollars under the provisions of this ordinance, to or for any person drafted, whether for the relief of his family, or to or for the substitute who takes his place.

SEC. 6. The said Committee shall have power, and it shall be their duty, to cause the enrollment lists to be scrutinized, the drawing in the several districts to be attended and the results recorded, and the circumstances and liability to serve of the persons drafted to be investigated by assistants to be selected by them, and the expenses of executing this ordinance by the Comptroller, not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars, shall upon his certificate, and the expenses of the Committee not exceeding the sum of one thousand dollars for each Congressional district shall upon such certificate as the Committee may prescribe, be audited and paid by the Comptroller.

SEC. 7. It shall be the duty of the said Committee to make all needful arrangements for carrying out the provisions of this ordinance, and to aid drafted men and procure volunteers and substitutes, for the purposes herein above specified.

SEC. 8. Separate accounts shall be kept, both by the Comptroller and Chamberlain, of the moneys borrowed in pursuance of this ordinance, and the same shall be applied exclusively to the purposes herein above specified.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Sandford, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—18.

By Councilman Hayes:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be and they are hereby tendered to Judge-Advocate Nelson J. Waterbury for his attendance upon and services in advising with this Board, in consideration of the ordinance just adopted.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Jones:

Whereas, Recruiting Offices and also Substitution Brokers' Offices have been opened in this City, by whom large bounties are offered to procure volunteers and substitutes for drafted men in other States, in violation of section three, chapter one hundred and eighty-four of the Laws of the State, passed one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Governor be respectfully requested to take immediate measures to prohibit any and all persons from offering bounties and from recruiting or procuring volunteers or substitutes from the City of New-York, for the purpose of taking them to other States.

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Jones, Webster, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Russell, Joyce—17.

By Councilman Gross—

Resolved, That the Relief Committees of the several Wards of the City of New-York be hereby directed not to grant any relief to any family of persons who shall enlist in any regiment raised for any other State, or who shall go as substitute for any person or persons drawn under the Conscription Act in any other place than the City of New-York.

Councilman Repper called up General Order number fifty-three,

Being a bill of George W. Roome for meals, crape, &c., furnished at the funerals of Brigadier-Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shine and Lieutenant Herbert, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of George W. Roome for the sum of five hundred and sixty-four dollars, in full for bill for refreshments, crape, &c., furnished to the Guard, &c., at the funerals of Brigadier-Generals Zook and Weed, Colonel Husten, Captain Shine, and Lieutenant Herbert, and charge the same to its appropriate account, which was lost for want of the required number of votes.

Affirmative—Councilman Hayes, Jones, Webster, Gross, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Russell, Joyce—15.

Negative—Councilmen Sandford, Brady, McGrath, Brandon—4.

Councilman Jones moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until the second Monday in September, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT DRAGON AT BARNUM'S.—The monster python is turning the heads of half the town. Everybody is rushing to see it, and the universal exclamation is, "What a Monster!" And what a monster! to be sure—the largest ever seen in any country inhabited by a civilized race. To-day, the crowd around his cage will be larger than ever, especially as the brilliant Summer dramatic company gives performances afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD OF ADVICE.—If you desire the best hat, the cheapest hat, the most durable hat, and the hat adapted to any and all seasons and occasions, that hat can be found at KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. A splendid assortment of caps for the army and navy, caps for the young or old, and hats and caps for everybody, unsurpassed in style, finish and price, may be had at this celebrated emporium.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship St. Mary, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Lang and four children, Mrs. Denton, Surgeon E. F. Sanger, in charge of the sick, U. S. V.; Surgeon S. C. Hartwell, 38th Massachusetts; Surgeon C. A. Robertson, 159th New-York; Surgeon E. F. Plaisted, 28th Maine; Surgeon J. H. Thompson, 12th Maine; Lieuts. J. R. Rodgers, U. S. A.; E. H. Mulford, 165th New-York; D. M. Phillips, 12th Me.; N. F. Bond, 31st Massachusetts; S. C. Doty, 128th New-York; J. B. Gilbert, 24th Connecticut; S. Bonney, 26th Massachusetts; J. F. Perry, 28th Maine; W. H. Haven, 16th New-Hampshire; Capts. J. Cook, 91st New-York; M. M. Robinson, 12th Maine; G. Blodgett, 14th Maine; G. H. Getchell 2d Rhode-Island Cavalry; J. W. Lee, 31st Massachusetts; J. H. Johnson, 15th New-Hampshire; A. L. Mabbitt, 24th Connecticut; Adjutant Clark Strong, do. do.; Assistant Surgeons B. F. Wilson, and W. J. Burge, U. S. N.; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Goddard, 25th Connecticut; Acting Masters E. C. Weeks, and J. H. Warren, U. S. N.; Miss Furgert, and 200 sick and wounded soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 10 | Sun sets .... 6 59 | Moon sets .. 7 12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 13 | Gov. Island.. 9 02 | Hell Gate..10 24

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Aug. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Continental, Marshman, New-Orleans, Ludlam, Heineken & Co.; Corsica, (Br.,) Messeurer, Nassau, E. Cunard; City of Manchester, (Br.,) Halcom, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers Daniel Webster, Wright, Alexandria; Illinois, Babcock, Alexandria; Diamond State, Nickerson, Washington, Loper & Kirkpatrick; Artisan, Kirk, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Ships Antarctic, Stouffer, Havre, Boyd & Hincken; Bucephalus, (Br.,) Balee, Liverpool, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Humboldt, (Hamb.,) Bogsen, London, Sloman & Edge.

Barks John Fyfe, Weaver, Glasgow, Thomas Dunham; Almena, Swan, New-Orleans, Tupper & Beattie; Villafranca, (Br.,) Pettigrew, St. George, N. B., H. J. & C. A. De Wolf; Topeka, Fimbury, Havana, P. J. Wentworth; Fahiti, (Br.,) Leeman, Marseilles, Baetjer & De Verter; Juan Rattraz, (Chi.,) Williams, Gabia, Cuba, Fabbir & Chauncey; Hiawatha, (Br.,) Clements, Sydney, C. B.

Brigs J. B. Watson, Wallace, Havana; Ocean Pearl, (Br.,) Dexter, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Starlight, (Br.,) ——, St. John N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Lucy Heywood, (Br.,) Brumeister, Matamoras, Milier & Houghton; Sitken, Elliott, Boston, F. Talbot & Co; Isabel Jewett, Reid, Bangor, Me., J. E. Ward & Co.; Mary Emily, (Br.,) Jenkins, Para, H. K. Corning, Son & Co.

Schooners Sarah, Holden, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co; A. Jamieson, Jamieson, Boston, Wm. S. Brown & Co; Haxall, Bogart, Washington, Brett, Son & Co.; Ann and Susan, Pearson, Port Royal, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Herschel, Birdsall, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Free Wind, Robinson, Boston, Bentley, Smith & Co.; Trader, Piston, Rockland, J. V. Haviland; Enterprise, Gould, Ragged Island, D. R. De Wolff; Abbie Bradford, Freeman, Jacmel, Kunhardt & Co.; James Jones, Stout, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Laychelle, Taylor, Wellfleet, Crowell & Payne; Mount Hope, Spalding, Rockland, Wm. S. Brown & Co.; Susan and Mary, Hall, Damariscotta, J. V. Haviland; Edward Bement, Decker, Fort Deposit, Mott Bedell; Albert Dexter, Doane, New-Bedford, J. V. Haviland; Marie, (Fr.,) De Villars, St. Pierre, Martinique, Boyd & Hincken; Volunteer, Card, Barbados, D. R. De Wolff; Daniel Brown, Heald, Washington, L. Kenny; Montross, Barton, Portland; Shenandoah, Demming, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co.; War Eagle, Seeley, Bangor, Metcalf & Duncan; Kate Merrill, Weeks, Washington, Merrill & Abbott.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport St. Mary, John E. Barstow Commander, from New-Orleans Aug. 7, with sugar and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. Lat. 25 30, lon. 84 11, 9th inst., was boarded by U. S. gunboat De Soto all well. The St. Mary had fine weather during the whole voyage.

U. S. steam transport Pioneer, Hazelton, New-Orleans Aug. 3, with 164 sick, wounded and discharged soldiers from Gen. Banks' army, to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Steamer S. C. Walker, Rogers, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Kingfisher, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship New-Orleans, Hewett, Newport July 5, with iron and 2 passengers to Wm. T. Frost. Had constant southerly winds; sighted Greenland on the passage; saw much ice, and has been 25 days west of the Banks. Lat. 49, lon. 50, passed several icebergs.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London July 9, with mdse. and 135 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has been 20 days west of the Banks.

Ship City of Montreal, Luther, Newport, Eng., 37 ds., with railroad iron to Thos Dunham.

Bark Phœnician, (of Aberdeen,) Savage, Valencia 24th June, with wine to master.

Bark St. Magnus, (Brem.,) Hake, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. to Recknagel & Co.

Bark Mathilde, (Pruss.,) Ballascuans, Liverpool 44 ds., with coal to master.

Bark Europa (of St. John, N. B.,) Jackson, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to C. C. Duncan & Co.

Bark Alma, (of Sunderland,) Harrison, C. D. V., July 22, in ballast to order. Left no vessels.

Brig Costa Rica, Peel, Aspinwall 18 ds., with mdse. to J. F. Joy.

Brig Cypruss, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McCullough, Cow Bay, C. B., 16 ds., with coal to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig L. M. Arnold, (Br.,) Carter, Dorchester, N. B., 20 ds., with stone to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Sitka, Elliott, Rondout, with coal, for Boston, and proceeded.

Schr Mott Bedell, Bedell, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to Mott Bedell.

Schr. Mary E. Mangum, Goodspeed, Tortugas 12 ds., in ballast to C. Goodspeed. Left no vessels.

Schr. Rising Sun, Smith, Jonesboro 10 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. A. J. Dyer, Rogers, Jonesboro 10 ds., with spars to Godfrey & Holyoke.

Schr. Wreath, Crandall, Port Ewen, with coal, for Salem and sailed.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. John Ruggles, Smith, Fall River.

Schr. Bion, Roach, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Copy, Davis, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Thrasher, Taunton.

Schr. Jabez L. White, Snow Providence.

Schr. Peace, Gill, Providence.

Sloop Mount Hope, Sullivan, Taunton, with nails.

WIND—Sunset, S., very light.

Below.

Brig W. P. Rogers, from West Indies.

Brig Clyde, (Br.,) from ——.

Sailed.

Tteamship City of Cork.

Steamer Louisiana.

Ships Thomas Dunham, Argentina, Lina and Fritz.

Barks Fides, Elizabeth, Magdalena.

Brigs Obefensteruffel, Santia.

Schr. Nausett, for Orlean, and several others.

Miscellaneous.

The U. S. brig Bainbridge has anchored in the North River. She is outward bound.

The steamship Eagle, Capt. Adams, of Spofford, Tileston & Co.'s Havana line, is laid up for a complete overhauling, and will resume her trips about Sept. 10.

The steamship Georges Creek, at Pier No. 12, North River, is loading provisions, etc., for Porto Cabello.

The ship John Cottle is now on the great Balance Dock to be coppered.

By Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—Arr. ship Roland, (Brem.,) Wicke, Cadiz; brigs Margaret, ——, Dominica; Denmark, (Br.,) Staples, Sagua; steamer Martha Stevens, Chauce, New-York.

Put back to Hampton Roads, Aug. 13, bark Ella Virginia, late White, from Baltimore, for Rio de Janeiro. Capt. White was accidently drowned on the 11th inst.

Arr. schrs. D. W. Vaughan, Johnson, and Elmira Cornelius, Marshall, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Arr. schrs, Hervine, Champlin, and J. B. Bleecker, Edwards, New-York.

Below—bark Cordelia, from Boston; scr. Ajineer, (Br.,) Mills, Port Spain.

Went to sea on the morning of the 13th inst., barks Commerce, for New-Orleans; D. Lapsby, for Port Royal; brig Onesipherus, for Barbados; schr. Forest King, for New-Orleans.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer New-England, from St. John, N. B.

Spoken, &c.

George and William—ship, from Newport, R. I., bnd. S., 8th inst., off Georges Shoal.

Aix—Br. steamship, a blockade runner, from Matamoras for Liverpool, July 23, lat. 24 51, lon. 59 02.

John Griffin—bark, signalized 12th inst., in lat. 33 45, lon. 76, bound N.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.

IODINE WATER:

A SOLUTION OF PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

IT ACTS UPON THE

HEART,

LIVER, KIDNEYS,

DIGESTIVE ORGANS, AND GLANDULAR SYSTEM,

AND HAS GREAT CONTROL OVER

SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.

It dissolves metallic mercury and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body.

AS A TONIC,

its operation is evinced by strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite. In cases of Dyspepsia, Emaciation and Debility, an increased nutrition of the body is the result of the employment of Iodine Water. The patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of

HIGH MEDICAL AUTHORITY

enables us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases, viz.: Scrofula in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Heart, Liver and Kidey Diseases, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervous Affections, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Syphilis, and Mercurial Disease.

Full directions accompanying each bottle.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of price.

All consultations free. DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists, No. 428 Broadway, N. Y.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

I have analyzed the "IODINE WATER" prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation, and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

Dr. Henry Anders:

The sample of IODINE WATER tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES C. BOOTH.

TESTIMONIALS.

Remarks from the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D., late Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College:

IODINE WATER.—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this city, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing in fact only 1.7000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as ¼ of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis, made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

GENTLEMEN: I have examined your Liquid Iodine or Pure Iodine Water, and find it a pure solution of Iodine, containing a sufficient quantity for all practical purposes, as a remedial agent. I have used it in obstinate cases of scrofula, and can attest its superior value in the treatment of this class of disease. I am fully convinced your solution of Iodine, in pure water, is far preferable to any other form in which it has hitherto been used. Respectfully, yours, &c.,

E. WHITNEY, M. D.

The August number of the *Bible Examiner*, edited by Rev. George Storrs, contains the following editorial notice:

"IODINE WATER.—In this number of our magazine we introduce to the attention of our readers this medical preparation. We have done so, not for pay, nor because our pages are used as a medium of advertisements—for we have uniformly declined them—but gratitude to God, and a sense of obligation to Dr. Anders & Co., have made us insert the following:

My only son, George F. Storrs, now 37 years old, has been afflicted, for some dozen years, more or less, with painful swellings and inflammations in various parts of his body; oftentimes, seemingly, he was near to death; then a respite for a season, but only for a return of the disease with more violence. For the past three years he has had an open sore on his breast; and latterly one near his collar bone, with ulceration in his throat, that was rapidly increasing, so that dissolution appeared inevitable. In this condition he applied to Dr. Anders & Co. By the use of the Iodine Water the ulceration in his throat disappeared in a short time. Continuing its use, in less than two months he was apparently healed, and his general health much improved. This son, whom I had feared would fall asleep in death before this Summer should close, is now, apparently, in a fair way to recover as perfect health as is common to our mortal state. In gratitude to God, who has thus answered prayer, and in justice to Dr. Anders & Co., I have made this statement, satisfied that there is virtue in the Iodine Water treatment which the readers of this magazine will thank its editor for bringing to their notice.

GEO. STORRS.

JULY 27, 1863.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: I have taken one bottle of Iodine Water, with decided advantage, for a chronic bronchitis of several years standing. Yours, &c.,

A. MANN, JR.,
No. 39 Wall-st.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I., }
May 10, 1863. }

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: The package of Iodine Water came all right. My disease is that of the *mitral* valve of the heart. Before using the Iodine Water a grating sound being very distinct, even so distinct that it could be heard without difficulty with my overcoat buttoned. Now that rubbing sound is not to be heard.

Yours truly,
GEORGE L. LESTER.

NEW-YORK, January 23, 1862

Dr. H. Anders & Co.:

GENTS: It affords me the highest pleasure to inform you that your Iodine Water has entirely cured my son Felix of Chronic Inflammatory Rheumatism. His limbs and his extremities were drawn up, and his heart was so affected as to jar his whole body by its excessive palpitations.

T. BERTELING,
Musical Instruments,
167 Bowery.

The original of the above, with other testimonials, may be seen at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
428 Broadway, N. Y.

WRECK

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU!

A POSITIVE AND SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR DISEASES OF THE

BLADDER,

KIDNEYS,

GRAVEL,

AND

DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR

ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL, BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,

AND FOR

ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,	Loss of power,
Loss of memory,	Difficulty of breathing,
Weak nerves,	Trembling,
Horror of diseases,	Wakefulness,
Dimness of vision,	Pain in the back,
Hot hands,	Flushing in the body,
Dryness of the skin,	Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,

Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.

DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE AID OF A DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU CURES ALL DISEASES Arising from HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Libson Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirugical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract of Buchu..........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Extract of Sarsaparilla........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.

Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to

HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
PHILADELPHIA.

Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers, WHO ENDEAVOR TO Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by

HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.

HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
HELMBOLD'S
GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.